



A GROUP OF SOME OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT BETTERTON, JUNE 20TH TO 280, 1905.

TWENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MARYLAND

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

BETTERTON, MD.,

JUNE 20th TO 23rd.

1905.

Including Minutes, President's Address, Reports of Committees. Papers Read, List of Officers and Members,

Constitution and By-Laws.

PRESS OF

R. WM. ARNOLD,

BALTIMORE, MD.

1905.

THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association

WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN DUE TIME BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



THE NEXT SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING WILL CONVENE

AT

ANNAPOLIS

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS FOR 1905-1906.

M. A. TOULSON
HENRY HOWARD
JOEL J. BARNETT
DR. W. C. CARSON
H. R. RUDY,
LOUIS SCHULZE

STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EALCOTTIL COMMITTEE.											
H. A. B. DUNNING, Chairman Baltimore											
CHARLES SCHMIDT Baltimore											
JOHN H. BLACK											
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.											
H. LIONEL MEREDITH, Chairman Hagerstown											
JOHN G. BECK											
ALFRED R. L. DOHME Baltimore											
JOHN A. DAVIS											
EPHRAIM BACON Roland Park											
WM. C. POWELL											
J. WEBB FOSTER Baltimore											
WM. CAMPBELL Lonaconing											
H. R. STEINER Frederick											
JOS. E. HARNED											
MERCER BROWN											
EMORY S. WROTH											
OLIVER WOOD SPICER Federalsburg											
GEORGE VOGEL											
E. E. WOLFF, M. D											
J. THOS. HOLLAND Centreville											
HENRY F. BAKER											
LAWS.											
J. E. HENRY, Chairman East New Market											
J. E. HENNI, Charman											
H. W. ALLEN Baltimore ISAAC E. EMERSON Baltimore											
ISAAU E. EMERSON											
HARMACY.											
E. F. KELLY, Chairman, Baltimore											
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH											
A. M. LICHTENSTEIN Cumberland											
A. M. LICHTENSTEIN											
D. M. R. CULBERTH, M. D Baltimore											
'											
ADULTERATIONS.											
WM. J. LOWERY, Chairman Baltimore											
HENY F. BAKER Baltimore											
FRANK L. McCARTNEY Baltimore											

DECEASED MEMBERS.

DECEASED MEMBERS.
J. F. LEARY, Chairman Rock Hall
R. L. VAN DEVANTER
O. C. SMITH
TRADE INTERESTS.
J. W. WESTCOTT, Chairman Baltimore
E. M. FORMAN
J. J. BARNETT
AUGUST SCHRADER
ALFRED H. WELLS
MEMBERSHIP.
A. EUGENE DEREEVES, Chairman Baltimore
W. M. FOUCH
S. F. SCIHNDEL
EUGENE STAGMER
W. J. DAVIS
MEDICAL SOCIETIES.
D. C. AUGHINBAUH, Chairman
H. L. TROXEL
HENRY MAISCH Baltimore
G. W. TRUITT, M. D Roland Park
J. F. ZACHARIAS, M. D
ENTERTAINMENT.
J. EDWIN HENGST, Chairman Baltimore
J. EMORY BOND Baltimore
JAS. E. HANCOCK Baltimore
GEO. G. MUTHBaltimore
GEO. A. SOHL, (Honorary)
PTHAC
ETHICS.
ROBEBT S. McKINNEY, Chairman
E. RIALL WHITE Salisbury
PROCTER MEMORIAL, (Special).

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman									. Baltimore
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH, .									Hagerstown
CHAS. E. DOHME							٠.	,	. Baltimore
CHAS. CASPARI, JR									. Baltimore

HISTORICAL, (Special).

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman	Baltimore
C. H. WARE	Baltimore
LOUIS SCHULZE	Baltimore

DELEGATIONS.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

W. A. ALEXANDER Chesapeake City W. C. CARSON Port Deposit Delaware Pharmaceutical Association. HENRY MAISCH Baltimore Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. CHAS. H. WARE..... Baltimore WM. CAMPBELL Lonaconing New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. E. E. WOLFF, M. D. EPHRAIM BACON Roland Park Virginia Pharmaceutical Associatation. EDGAR H. BRATTEN Chincoteague, Va

PAST OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1883-J. J. THOMSEN. 1884-D. C. AUGHINBAUGH. 1885—E. EARECKSON, M. D. 1886-A. J. CORNING. 1887-WILLIAM SIMON, M. D. 1899-A. R. L. DOHME, Ph. D.

1888-J. WALTER HODGES. 1889-M. L. BYERS.

1890-E. M. FORMAN.

1891—COLUMBUS V. EMICH. 1892—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.

1894—JOHN F. HANCOCK.

1895-HENRY P. HYNSON.

1896-H. B. GILPIN. 1897-W. C. POWELL.

1898—ROBERT S. McKINNEY.

1900-WM. E. TURNER.

1901-LOUIS SCHULZE.

1902-J. WEBB FOSTER. 1903-W. E. BROWN.

1904—H. LIONEL MEREDITH

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—C. W. CRAWFORD. 1884—STEINER SCHLEY. 1885—LEVIN D. COLLIER.

1886—JOSEPH B. BOYLE. 1887—C. W. CRAWFORD.

1888-C. H. REDDEN.

1890—CHARLES CASPARI, Jr. 1902—M. A. TOULSON.

1891—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D. 1892-T. W. SMITH.

1894—HENRY P. HYNSON.

1895-J. W. COOK.

1896-ROBERT S. McKINNEY.

1897-W. S. MERRICK.

1898-AUGUST SCHRADER.

1899-C. C WALTZ. 1900-L. R. MOBLEY.

1889—D.M.R.CULBREATH, M.D.1901—J. WEBB FOSTER.

1903—OWEN C. SMITH.

1904—MERCER BROWN.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—THOMAS W. SHRYER. 1884-A. J. CORNING.

1885-HENRY R. STEINER. 1886—JOHN T. WOOTERS.

1887-J. WALTER HODGES.

1888-J. F. LEARY.

1889—JOSEPH B. GARROTT. 1890-D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.

1891-F. A. HARRISON. 1892-J. FULLER FRAMES. 1894-C. B. HENKEL, M. D.

1895—GEORGE E. PEARCE.

1896—STEINER SCHLEY. 1897—LOUIS SCHULZE.

1898—EUG. WORTHINGTON.

1899—JOHN M. WEISEL. 1900-J. F. LEARY.

1901—E. T. REYNOLDS.

1902—W. J. ELDERDICE.

1903—ALFRED LAPOURAILLE

1904—H. L. TROXEL.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—HUGH DUFFY.
1884—LEVIN D. COLLIER.
1885—T. W. SMITH.
1886—J. WALTER HODGES.
1887—HENRY A. ELLIOTT.
1888—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.
1889—E. M. FORMAN.
1890—J. H. HANCOCK.
1891—J. E. HENRY.
1892—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.
1894—GEORGE E. PEARCE.

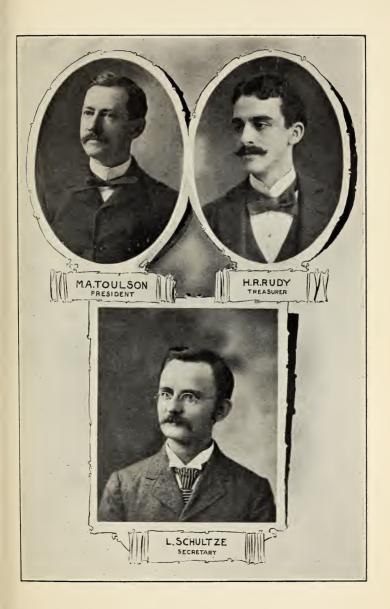
1895—J. W. SMITH.
1896—THOMAS H. JENKINS.
1897—A. EUGENE DEREEVES.
1898—C. C. WARD, M. D.
1899—C. H. MICHAEL.
1900—W. E. BROWN.
1901—O. G. SCHUMAN.
1902—W. R. JESTER.
1903—HENRY HOWARD.
1904—WM. CAMPBELL.

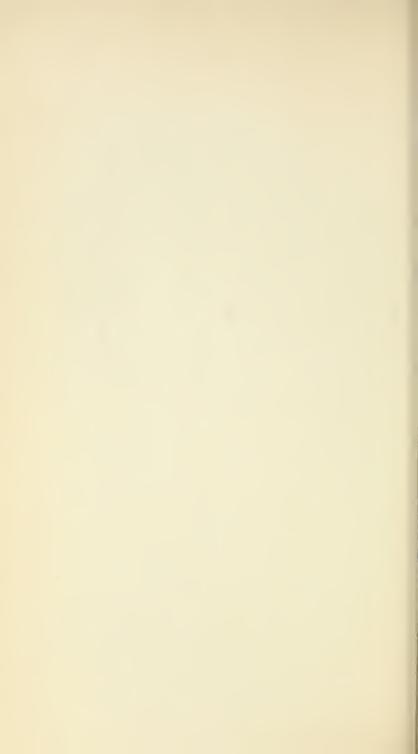
SECRETARIES.

1884—JOHN W. GEIGER. 1884-88—M. L. BYERS. 1889-94—JOHN W. GEIGER. 1895—J. H. HANCOCK. 1896—HENRY MAISCH. 1897-98-99—CHARLES H. WARE. 1900—LOUIS SCHULZE. 1901-02—OWEN C. SMITH. 1903—LOUIS SCHULZE. 1904—OWEN C. SMITH.

TREASURERS.

1883-85—E. WALTON RUSSELL.1899-1900—W. M. FOUCH. 1886-94—SAM'L MANSFIELD. 1901—J. G. BECK. 1895—HENRY B. GILPIN. 1902-03-04 —H. R. RUDY. 1899-88—D.M.R.CULBRETH, M.D





M. A. TOULSON.

M. A. TOULSON, PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEU-TICAL ASSOCIATION.

WAS born in Kent county, Md., March 11, 1854. He is of English French descent. Received his early education in the public schools of Kent county. Attended Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Entered the drug business in 1871, under Mr. Thomas W. Wickes. Entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1873, from which he was graduated in 1876.

Opened a drug store in Chestertown, Md., in 1878, where he is at present located.

Mr. Toulson has been allied with the Masonic Order for many years, being a Past Master of the Chestertown Lodge.

He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday School of his town.

Was one of the organizers of the Kent County Savings Bank, of which he is now vice-president.

Was elected President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1905, at Betterton, near the home of his boyhood.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

I wish to take this means to thank the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the individual members for the honor they have conferred upon me. While I do not consider you all made the wisest choice, yet I shall endeavor to do my best in order to advance the interests of Pharmacy in our State.

I respectfully appeal for aid to the Chairman of each committee and each member of the Association for their assistance and suggestions they may offer during the coming year.

Think we should all strive to make each year more successful than any other.

Each committee should begin work at once and not wait until the end of the year.

Special attention should be given to the State Pharmacy Law in reference to establishing a prerequisite law.

Would like each member to secure a new member during the coming year; this would not require any great effort on the part of any one, but would make a grand membership roll for our Association.

Hope you all will strive to make this the banner year in the history of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Yours very respectfully,

M. A. TOULSON.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

We desire to remind the newly appointed chairman of the respective committees that to make a success of the work intrusted to their care, they must begin work at once and must endeavor to interest the other members of their committee.

Of the greatest importance to the success of the Association is the attendance of its members. Let the Membership Committee endeavor to increase the membership and persuade new members to attend the coming meeting.

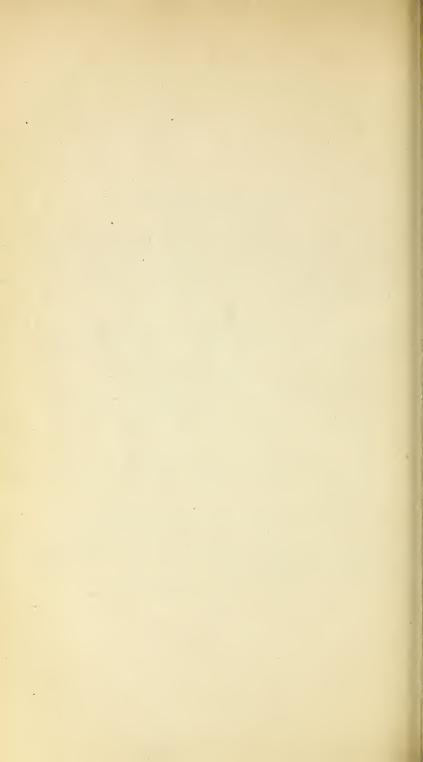
Merck & Co., have permitted us to announce that for the best collection of notes or papers, or the two combined they will present a prize of \$15 worth chemicals.

It is suggested that all of our members make a collection of notes to compete for this prize.

Of greatest interest would be a short paper on modification of well known formula, either in regard to ingredients or processes.

It is the duty of the members of our Association to look over the advertising pages of the Proceedings, for it is well known that these advertisements are secured largely through the courtesy and kindness of the advertisers rather than any expectations of financial returns.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

Betterton, June 21, 1905.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. H. Lionel Meredith, at 11 A. M.

It was moved by Mr. Schulze, seconded by Mr. Henry, that roll call and reading of minutes of last meeting be dispensed with. Carried.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the reception of visiting delegates.

Mr. A. C. Meyer, representing the Proprietors' Association, being present, he was introduced and made the following address:

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Association:

I have the extreme pleasure of tendering to you the greetings of the Manufacturers' and Proprietors' Association of America. The President wishes you a very successful meeting and success to your Association. I am sure that it will not be necessary for me to say very many words, but I can say this, that the Manufacturers' and Proprietors' Association are in the most hearty co-operation with your success. As you all know, a great many of the proprietors have in the recent months adopted a new way to stop cutting of prices, and as far as I know it has been quite a success. In all the larger cities of the United States with the exception of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati, the proprietors who have joined this move have been able to establish better prices, in quite a number of instances, full prices; and they are being maintained to such an extent that while I. personally, am very sorry to record

this, I know that a large number of proprietors record a falling off of their sales from 25% to 50%. Now what does this mean? It means that the cutters are absolutely cut off in most places and

cannot get the goods, and we mean to stick to it.

My firm has adopted what is called the St. Louis Club plan, not the direct plan, and we find that the St. Louis Club plan is just as effectual to prevent our goods from falling into the hands of the cutters. I was present at the last meeting in New York of the Proprietors' Association and the sentiment of all the members there, which were nearly 200 at one meeting, was to stick to our present plan to make it a success to the bitter end, and you can well judge that when we record a falling off of our sales to that extent it means a fight, and we are going to keep up this fight, and the Association is going to keep it up, until we win, and, Gentlemen, it is bound to revert to the benefit of your Association, as you can all appreciate.

I do not think there is any other subject on which I should speak further. I merely say again the Association of Proprietors extends the very best greetings and wishes the utmost success to the efforts and work of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

[Applause].

PRESIDENT: I am sure Mr. Meyer's remarks are right to the point and we would like to have Mr. Schulze answer Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Schulze: Mr. President, Gentlemen: It is surely gratifying to hear that the Proprietors are in earnest in this work, and I am sure that if the retailers will stand shoulder to shoulder and push on we must meet with success. It seems to me at times that some of the retailers are afraid they will lose a customer if they tell him that they cannot sell an article for a less price than that asked for it. In my own experience I might say it will not be at all hazardous to do so. In regard to the two plans to which Mr. Meyer referred, I have found both plans work very admirably, although I must say I prefer the direct contract plan of the two, nevertheless they both work admirably and have proven that the control of prices can be carried out successfully; all that is required on our part is a little back-bone, and we are glad to see that the proprietors are coming earnestly now to aid us, and I am sure we are glad to have with us to-day their representative

and extend to him a hearty welcome, and we hope they will continue in their good work, and that the retailer will continue co-operating with them, together with the wholesaler, and I am sure in time to come, even if we may not all become as wealthy as many in the city from which I have just returned. Pittsburgh, (we cannot all become Carnegies), still I am sure we will be in a much better position financially a few years hence than in the past. I again extend hearty greetings to Mr. Meyer.

MR. MEYER: Thank you very much.

Credentials of other visiting delegates from sister associations were read as follows:

New Jersey Association.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Delaware Association.

Mr. Herbert J. Watson, of Wilmington, Delaware, was in attendance at the last session of the meeting and cordially received. No other delegates put in appearance.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary also has a telegram. We would like to hear at this time.

SECRETARY: Read:

GLEN SPRINGS, KY., June 20th. 1905.

O. C. SMITH, Sec'y Md. Phar. Asso'n.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association in convention sends hearty greetings and wishes you a successful meeting.

J. GAYLE, Secretary.

President: Is there a motion to have this telegram answered?

Mr. Schulze: As that Association is now in session I move a reply be sent with best wishes for success to their meeting.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President: The next on the program is the Report of Delegates to sister associations, and I believe, in the absence

of Dr. Hancock, Prof. Caspari has something to say in regard to American Pharmaceutical Association.

Prof. Caspari: Mr. President, Fellow Members. learned from Dr. Hancock yesterday that I was a member of that delegation and I was glad to know it: I thanked him for the distinguished honor, and at the same time I was informed by him that he had the report of the delegation written out (which of course was very kind on his part), the only trouble being that he had left it in Baltimore. He said he would bring it down to-day, and in view of that fact I do not think it is at all proper to anticipate Dr. Hancock's remarks and say much, except to call your attention to the great influence the American Pharmaceutical Association can, and does wield, and how much better off each individual pharmacist of the state would be if he associated or affiliated himself with that large body. It is well known that the American Pharmaceutical Association for the past fifty years has carefully carved out a course of action which has redounded to the benefit of pharmacy at large, perhaps not so much to the financial and commercial interests as to the professional interests, and that the existence to-day of so many well educated pharmacists in the country, and the establishment of a large number of very excellent schools is largely due to the work done by the American Pharmaceutical Association which was started in a very small way in 1851. seem presumptuous on my part to attempt here to give a resume of the work done or of the influence which the Association has wielded, but I am sure that when Dr. Hancock's report comes in you will find that the American Pharmaceutical Association is always very glad indeed to welcome the delegates from the State Associations; in fact it relies largely for its success upon the work done in the States by the various State bodies, as long as they are in a healthy condition and do good work the Association is sure to prosper.

I feel confident that if President Beal knew we were in session to-day he would send a telegram of congratulation—that is characteristic of the man—but he is not aware, perhaps, of this fact and therefore has not sent such a message.

In the absence of the executive officer of the Association I take it upon myself to extend to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association hearty greetings from the National body, where we should like to see every Maryland pharmacist enrolled as a member, and particularly to have a large attendance at the coming meeting at Atlantic City, where we hope to outnumber Philadelphia. Professor Hynson and I were asked recently how many members would probably be present, and I, with becoming modesty, stated four to five hundred, but Professor Hynson stated twelve to fifteen hundred. Of course he knows more about these things than I do and deals with larger propositions. You will have to see that his figures are verified at the meeting, for if not, Professor Hynson will stand in a very bad light.

The Secretary read the following letter and report of Dr. E. E. Wolff.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., June 22, 1905.

Mr. H. Lionel Meredith, President, Betterton, Md.,

MY DEAR SIR:

I had hoped to be present with you during the meeting, but the severe illness of a patient prevented my going. I trust, however, that you all have had a most delightful session. If the next place of meeting has as yet not been determined upon, I would like you to suggest Cambridge as the place. We can make it very pleasant here for the members, and they will find plenty of fishing, boating, and bathing. Kindly do what you can to press our invitation upon the Association as I cannot be there to do so. I have the name of Wm. T. Sheubrooks, of Cambridge, Md., to suggest for membership. If accepted I will enclose his fees with mine to the Treasurer.

I am enclosing you a very short report on my visit to the Delaware Pharmaceutical Association.

Do all you can see fit to do to get the Association to meet here next year.

Again hoping that you have had a delightful and very profitable meeting. I beg to remain.

Yours fraternally.

Dr. E. E. WOLFF.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITATION TO THE DELAWARE ASSOCIATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

It was my pleasant duty to attend the meeting of the Delaware Pharmaceutical Association. My reception was a most hearty one. I find they are a very progressive set of men, yet they all meet with the same difficulties we do. They expressed the wish that we could in the very near future hold a joint session. An invitation was extended to them to visit our Association when in session.

Very truly yours,

E. E. WOLFF, M. D.

Secretary: The Massachusetts Association is in session at this time and also the Pennsylvania Association; is there any motion to have greetings sent to these two associations?

PROF. CASPARI: By all means, let us send them.

The motion being made it was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The next in order will be the Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

BALTIMORE, MD., Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

There is very little for the Secretary to report at this meeting. The duties pertaining to his office are very much the same from year to year, and are known already by the members of the Association. Participating in the work of all the other officers of the Association, what might be said in his report is already included in theirs.

The publication of the proceedings of the last annual meeting was begun soon after the close of the meeting and after the usual delays was completed early in the Fall, and one copy mailed to each person on the roll of members in good standing with the Association.

I have had about the usual complaints from members who have not received their notice, Proceedings, and so forth. Some write that they never received anything from the Association but the annual bill for dues. I write them telling what they should have received and ask them to specify so that I might look into the matter, and these letters remain unanswered.

Right here let me say that it would make matters more agreeable for the Secretary and members, if, when changes in locations are made the Secretary was notified. The street and number should also be given.

Will recommend that the Secretary name the duties of each

committee, when he notifies them of their appointment.

Will recommend the committee on time and place of next meeting, before they name the date, should confer with the nearby State Associations and try to arrange the date so as not to conflict with each other, say, "The Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia Associations.

To substantiate allow me to quote from "The Apothecary."

"SIMULTANEOTS STATE PH. A. MEETINGS.

Last year we should have been delighted to attend the Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland State meetings, but, as there were only two of us, and the three meetings occurred on the same dates, we had to cut Maryland out. This year we face the same disappointment, and again must forego the pleasure of meeting the Maryland druggists.

Isn't it pretty near time the secretaries of the state associations formed a correspondence club to arrange against such mistakes as the above? This year, for instance, Albama, Delaware, Indiana and Nebraska meet on the same days in this month. So do Connecticut, Missouri, New Jersey, Florida and Texas. Likewise Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania. New Hampshire and New York dates also conflict."

It is quite apparent that no endeavor at all is made to adjust the dates one to another. Of course, it is of little consequence that Alabama and Nebraska meet on like dates, as the possibility of any person desiring to attend both meetings is remote. But it is different in the case of New Jersey and Connecticut, and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. And how little care it would have taken to have arranged the dates against conflict!

Your Secretary, this year, in getting bids for the Proceedings sent out a form of contract which read thus:

[Copy] July 18th, 1904.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN:

We are pleased to quote you as follows:—On 275 Copies of Proceedings of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, based on 175 pages, printed on 60 lb. Super. Type pages run of matter (8 and 10 point) foot notes in 6 point, based on book of 1903, for per page. Insert (half tones printed on 80 lb. enamel) per page. Advertising pages per page. On pages for which cuts for

entire page are furnished, per page. Cover to be at same rate as advertising pages.

After receiving answers from five firms, found only two of them that kept themselves in bound of the contract. The prices quoted were, one firm, \$2.60, \$1.60 and \$1.15 per page; another, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; another, \$1.60 and \$5c. per page; another, \$1.00 straight per page; this firm being within 2c. of the lowest bidder but ignored the contract and made one of their own. Pearre E. Crowl Co., of Baltimore, quoting the price of 98c. per page was awarded the contract.

Your Secretary sent in three names as selected by the Board of Trustees to recommend to his Excellency, the Governor, from which to appoint on the Pharmacy Board a successor to D. R. Millard, Esq. Mr. Millard's name being one of them, the Governor appointed him to succeed himself.

Thanks are due to the Messrs. Muth Brothers and Calvert Drug Co., for their kindness to the Association in sending to the City members the copies of the Proceedings, thereby saving the Association several dollars in postage. Thanks are also due the daily and pharmaceutical press for the courtesies shown the Association in publishing notices of our work from time to time. Thanks are also due the latter for mailing copies of their journals to the office of the Secretary.

The Secretary wants to thank the officers of this Association for their assistance to him and especially our President.

I have done my best to serve you, although at times I worked under difficulties which our President very well knew.

Thanking you for the honor and office that you placed at my hand one year ago, I am

Very truly yours,

OWEN C. SMITH, Secretary.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with the report of the Secretary?

Prof. Caspari: Refer it for publication.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Hynson: I also move, Mr. President, that the recommendation of the Secretary in regard to arranging the time of our meetings be referred to the Executive Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary's observation that times of meetings should not conflict with those of other meetings be endorsed. The motion, on being put to vote, was carried.

Mr. Hynson: I want to say in this connection, as a member of the Committee on Laws, that it seems to have been overlooked that a By-Law of the Association leaves the fixing of the time and place of meeting to the Executive Committee. Unless you change the By-Laws there certainly is no occasion to take action in regard to the appointment of that committee.

PRESIDENT: It has been customary.

MR. HYNSON: It is contrary to the law.

PRESIDENT: We learn from some of the other members that the Executive Committee is likely to be here to-morrow, at least two of its members, and we can wait for their arrival.

PRESIDENT: The next on the program is the appointing of Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Hynson: I move, sir, that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three on Nominations. He has the privilege of appointing whomever he sees fit, whether ex-presidents or not. I do not think it necessary that they should be ex-presidents, there may be none here. Let there be a definite committee of three members.

The motion being seconded and carried the Committee was appointed as follows:—Mr. Henry, Mr. Leary and Mr. Hook.

PRESIDENT: The next on the program is the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Committee on Laws made its report which, after it had been thoroughly discussed and variously amended was adopted as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Your Committee on Laws begs leave to report that it finds several errors and inconsistencies have crept into the Constitution and

By-Laws which, while they do not in any way modify the import of these, should be corrected, and we therefore advise the Associotion to instruct the secretary to revise them all as suggested by corrected copy submitted herewith:

We respectfully make the following recommendations:

lst. That the words: "And shall hold meetings annually," Article III of Constitution be stricken out, as Article VI amply provides for the holding of meetings.

2d. That the last sentence of Article I of By-Laws, referring to special meetings be stricken out. Article VI of By-Laws especially

refers to meetings.

3d. That paragraphs 2 and 3. Article VII, By-Laws, be transferred to Article IX as paragraphs 2 and 3 of that Section; that paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article VII be stricken out and that paragraph 1 Article IX be so amended as to read as follows:

The fiscal year of the Association shall begin June 1st and end May 31st. Annual dues of each active member shall be two dollars

and shall be payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

4th. That a new paragraph be introduced into Article IX as

paragraph 4, as follows:

Every applicant for membership after being duly elected shall, upon the payment of one year's dues and after subscribing to the Constitution and By-Laws, become a member of the Association.

5th. That Article XV be changed to read as follows:

The Executive Committee shall arrange the order of business for each annual meeting and shall furnish the secretary a draft of program at least thirty days before the date of such meeting.

6th. That Article XVI By-Laws be changed and made to read

as follows:

Three members of the Association in good standing shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting from which three members so elected, the Governor of the State shall be requested to appoint one as a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to succeed the member of the said board whose term of office shall expire on the 1st day of May next following.

HENRY P. HYNSON, Chairman.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the report of the Committee on Pharmacy.

Mr. Hynson: I have that report but I think Mr. Barnett will be here to-morrow to read it himself. I move it be postponed until to-morrow's session.

This was accordingly seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the report of the Committee on Adulterations. Mr. Dunning. I think.

Mr. Schulze: I suggest we leave that report until this afternoon and take up some other not so interesting, deceased members, for instance.

PRESIDENT: We will take up the Treasurer's Report at this time.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., June 17th, 1905.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Betterton, Md.

Your treasurer would like very much to follow the rulings of the association in session last year, not to have the names read out in his report of the parties to whom funds were paid during the year, but to do so would almost limit the report to a statement of the bare amount of collections and disbursements.

Therefore contrary to the aforementioned rulings, follows a report in full of the year's business.

Amount of balance from last year	95
Total receipts for the year closing June 17th, 1905 637	30
Total \$ 984	อร
Total amount of expenditures	11
Leaving a cash balance on hand of	54
The following enumerates the itemized receipts and disburs	
	C-
ments:	
Amount received from advertisements in the proceedings . \$ 198	00
" H. A. B. Dunning, not used 5	75
" " Owen C. Smith, not used	50
" for dues and initiation fees 304	00
" from collections at Mt. Holly, last meeting 128	05
" of balance from last year	95
Total \$ 984 :	25

EXPENDITURES.

~			
June 27, 1904.	Amt. expend., Mt. Holly, refreshments, etc. \$	166	55
" 29, 1904.	Louis Schulze	1	00
" 30, 1904.	C. F. Johnston	30	50
" 30, 1904.	H. L. Meredith	2	83
·· 30, 1904.	H. P. Hynson, Chairman Membership Com.	6	24
July 26, 1904.	J. E. Hengst	61	84
" 26, 1904.	Louis Schulze	50	00
" 26, 1904.	H. R. Rudy for Stamps	2	00
Sept. 24, 1904.	W. F. Jones	2	65
" 24, 1904.	Peters Pub. and Print Co.,	_	50
Oct. 3, 1904.	W. J. Lowry		59
Dec. 7, 1904.	O. C. Smith	28	
Jan. 2, 1905.	H. A. B. Dunning	25	
" 20, 1905.	Ira W. Hays, Publisher		50
" 20, 1905.		204	
Mar. 25, 1905.	John Cox's Sons		25
May 30, 1905.	Pearre E. Crowl Co	81	
" 30, 1905.	J. F. Hancock & Son		68
" 30, 1905.			50
	W. F. Jones		
June 17, 1905.	H. R. Rudy for Stamps	О	22
	Matal amonditum	000	
	Total expenditures \$	689	11
	= 1		
Total expendi	tures carried forward	689	71
		294	
b unc 11, 1000,	to sutuito		
	ф	984	25
	Φ	904	20

We have to date 219 members in good standing, 20 members have been dropped this year for non-payment of dues.

It is really alarming to note the number of members who will not pay their dues, and are candidates to be dropped the coming year, which will, if nothing can be accomplished in the meantime, be greater than ever before.

Over three hundred letters have been addressed as appeals to members during the past year in the effort to collect dues.

Before closing, your treasurer wishes to take this opportunity to thank all the members who come under this class for their prompt response to the statements sent them.

Your attention is also called to the importance of enforcing the ruling, not to consider a new member unless his application is accompanied with the initiation fee and yearly dues.

And last but not least, to use the expression of our late porter recently from Virginia, your treasurer wishes to "Jack his job."

There are plenty of good earnest members who would no doubt like to take a turn and improve on the work of the last three years.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. R. Rudy. Treasurer.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with the Treasurer's Report, turn it over to the Executive Committee? As there are none of them here, shall we appoint a committee or let the report wait for the Executive Committee?

Prof. Caspari: Does the Executive Committee audit this report?

PRESIDENT: As a usual thing.

Prof. Caspari: Two of its members ought to be here to-morrow, so let us wait for them.

It was so ordered.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Schulze, I believe you have the Report on Conference with Medical Societies.

Mr. Schulze: All I can report is that when the time approached for the meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Associations. I sent word to the chairman of our Committee, he said he had noticed the time and would let me know what day would suit him to attend the sessions, and if I would go with him he would be on hand. I am still waiting to hear what day he is going to attend the sessions.

PRESIDENT: Is that the best you could do?

SECRETARY: Could you make your report in writing?

Mr. Schulze: That's all. I am waiting to hear from Brown when he will be at the meeting.

The report was therefore accepted.

President: Mr. Schulze will read a paper from Mr. Lowry.

DISINTEGRATION.

Pharmaceutically, the term disintegration is applied almost exclusively to tablets and is used to indicate the rapid breaking up (or down) of an otherwise firm and hard lump or mass of powder into its original condition when it is dropped into a tube of water or when it is taken into the stomach. Pills prepared in almost any kind of manner and made with the aid of almost any kind of excipient become hard and more or less insoluble as they gradually dry out, especially if manufactured in large quantities and kept on hand for a considerable length of time.

Tablets or compressed pills as they were called, were first made along very similar lines, as far as excipients were concerned as pills: and, as a result they too were at a disadvantage compared with powders in the prompt action so necessary in the cases in which

they were used.

(As a soluble tablet does not have to be broken up into a fine powder in order to get in condition for the stomach's action, tablets containing mainly insoluble ingredients or consisting entirely of insoluble substances such as solve, acetanilid, calomel, bismuth salts, quinine sulphate, phenacetine, etc., are to be considered as the kind of tablets on which a paper of this title would be written.)

In the case of tablets, however, it was found out very early in experimenting with them, that a little padding in the shape of corn starch added to the granulated powder composing the tablet just previously to running it on the machine would cause the particles or granules to break away from each other when the tablet was dropped into water and produce fairly quick a powder which was ready for pretty prompt work as a medicine. But the same excipients were still used as in pills, a little syrup, glucose, gum, dextrine, glue, or some sticky stuff had to be added to form the necessary granules and it took considerable starch to cause disintegration, with a consequent increase in the size of the tablet and with uncertain results following anyhow. If the day on which the tablets were run was damp the tablets would be too hard to disintegrate properly, and if too much of the starch was added, they would cap or become brittle and split in half and cause all sorts of trouble. Besides which, any loose fine powder mixed with a granulated powder will gradually shake out from the granules and the last tablets run off would be deficient in disintegrating properties though strong on medical, while the first tablets would be rapid disintegrators but slow and weaker medicators. As a result of such experiences

the writer came to the conclusion that the excipients used in granulating were all wrong and that, while the process of ferro-concrete construction might be all right for a building that could only be taken down by dynamite, the same principles would not apply to tablets. Besides one of these hard tablets containing nitro-glycerine would not go up or break down a bit sooner.

The ordinary flour paste minus acid or alum, used for labeling, suggested itself and was found to be vastly better than the old methods but not quite what was wanted. Rice flour and oat flour

were also not up to requirements.

It was while working along this line on a warm humid day that what always happens happened, namely, a heating-up around the collar with accompanying perspiration and a limp linen rag where a stiff collar had been. Instead of bewailing the loss of the two cents necessary to replace the now shapeless collar, a smile that stayed on enlightened my countenance and the dry portion of the collar was dipped into water, and it swelled: it did not disintegrate because it had but one trip to the laundry, but it acted like a good disintegrating tablet should.

Just what was used in making that collar stiff will make good hard granules, and just as the collar was wilted by the action of water will any insoluble powder, made into a granule and compressed as hard as that collar was stiff, disintegrate and disintegrate rapidly

and completely.

Corn starch made into a paste with hot water and used for the different cases of granulation as they come up, sometimes plus a little uncooked starch, will disintegrate any insoluble tablet and the granules can be run as they are with the addition of the lubricants necessary for all tablets or just as they are, as the case may be.

WM. J. LOWRY, JR.

The motion to refer the paper to the Publication Committee was made by Prof. Base, seconded by Mr. Dunning. and carried.

Prof. Caspari: One of the chief advantages of presenting papers and hearing them read is discussion afterwards. I think there is far more to be gotten out of discussion than out of the reading, and in connection with this paper it is particularly unfortunate that one of our members is not present just now—I have been looking for him the whole morning—he is probably the only one in our Association in a position to discuss it properly, Mr. Charles Schmidt. He has had large experience in the manufacture of tablets

and their disintegration. I am sorry he is not here to enlighten us a little. If he were, he would probably discuss the subject and I suggest the paper be laid aside and re-opened for discussion. I simply wish to remind you to call the matter up when Mr. Schmidt is here; it would be to the interest and benefit of all.

PRESIDENT: Any further discussion? Mr. Dunning, pardon me, could you not discuss this subject? I know you have looked into it pretty thoroughly.

Mr. Dunning: I could, in a measure, for the reason that this little paper was read at our Journal Club and I tried the use of this starch mucilage as suggested by Mr. Lowry in making some tablets which we make at our own place of business, and I found as he suggested, that the starch paste certainly does help very much in the disintegration of tablets. Now I know some little about tablets and how to cause disintegration, not a great deal, for I have not had enough experience. Ordinarily in making a disintegrating tablet as Mr. Lowry suggested, insoluble matter is mixed with some adhesive material. In using these adhesive agents the tendency is to make the tablet so hard that it will not disintegrate when placed in water, even after heating dry starch to the granular; that is, they will disintegrate if you happen to get them just right, if stuck too closely together by the addition of these adhesive agents they will not disintegrate well.

In my experience you can never tell how they are going to act. You may have to add a little more starch than intended. If you do that you are liable to cause the tablet to cap in running off at the rate of eight; you would not if you run off at the rate of ten, which is not the rate you run a machine. But the additional powdered starch often causes the tablet to cap and then after standing any length of time to crumble, so instead of taking one of the well known adhesive agents, if you make a mucilage of starch or paste of starch mucilage by adding about one-half ounce of starch with pint of water until it has dissolved and take that paste

and mix your insoluble powder like very finely powdered acacia and glycerine enough to make a soft paste, running it through the sieve and drying it, then compressing the tablet, it will disintegrate without the further addition of any disintegrating substance like starch. Now there are some cases like salol which is a very hard substance to disintegrate and make in tablet form, to which you have to add a little powdered starch afterwards, even after you have used starch paste to granulate. I think Mr. Lowry and I talked about it some time ago. He suggested that in a number of cases he always added a little extra starch. Now I have found that these tablets made quite warm with the starch paste disintegrate as well as when you add the starch powdered to granulation and that obviates any crumbling of the tablet after it is made. Further than that I have not had enough experience to say anything more about the granulation of tablets with starch paste.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Dunning, have you ever noticed what the effect of age would be on a tablet of that kind, whether it becomes more difficult to disintegrate the tablet with starch paste?

MR. DUNNING: No. I have not because we have not had them any great length of time. Early in the winter Mr. Lowry read this paper and I have not examined any—well, I have, too,—I examined a few only a few weeks ago; they have been made several months and disintegrated very well. I would really think that they might. I do not know whether I would be prepared to state they would disintegrate better or worse because the starch after being dried out in the oven might absorb moisture from the air which might cause them to disintegrate not so well, or it might cause them to disintegrate badly. I do not really know how to answer any further.

PRESIDENT: I am merely asking for information. I did not know but what possibly the standing would make them disintegrate more slowly than the old process.

Mr. Dunning: I hardly think so. Mr. Lowry has made quite a good many tablets with starch paste and he has never found any difficulty with them.

Prof. Base: I might make just a few remarks in the way of showing, not what the nature of these are, nor how they are made, but that they certainly differ immensely. Recently I had occasion to examine some tablets which ought to disintegrate very rapidly. One I got hold of required fifteen minutes' constant shaking to make it disappear in water; that evidently was not of much account. Another disappeared almost instantly. What the difference is I do not know.

MR. DUNNING: I might suggest here that in regard to disintegration of that kind I am afraid Mr. Schmidt will have very little to say, and any points in reference to disintegration will be very closely kept. I really think there is no Sharp & Dohme man here who would admit that Sharp & Dohme's tablets do not disintegrate better than any others, and if their process was generally known, others would certainly make use of it.

Mr. Hynson: I may make a mistake by saying anything on this subject after being away. The thought comes to me, however, in regard to starch paste being used instead of starch would be the advantage in using it for tablets which are to be dissolved, like Seiler's tablets. It certainly would be very greatly advantageous over starch, for tablets to be made in solution to get disintegration and also solution.

Prof. Caspari: I would like to see some Seiler's tablets that disintegrate readily. I bought some from a party not far distant from me now, and they surely did not disintegrate. (Laughter). I then bought Seiler's tablets of three or four other manufacturers and they would not disintegrate; they dissolve very slowly in time. I allowed them to stand an hour and a half, at the end of which time they had been reduced to about one-half of their original size.

Mr. Dunning: I want to say about Seiler's tablets that some that I have made do not disintegrate, they break apart, but they soften and gradually become so soft you can break them by tapping them and they will go all to pieces in powder.

PROF. CASPARI: How long a time is required?

Mr. Dunning: Just a few minutes the last time I looked into the matter. I want to speak on the line of what Mr. Hynson was mentioning. Starch paste would not be used for soluble tablets for this reason: If starch paste was used in solution and massed the powder would cause granulation. Upon being put in the oven and dried out the starch is mostly converted into insoluble starch again, I am positive, and of course when it disintegrates in water the starch is in its insoluble form again and would not dissolve in cold water and I believe if it did it would not make a good solution because there certainly would in the drying out be a partial return to insoluble starch and that would be a cloudy solution and not a clear one. I am pretty sure, however, there would be hardly any soluble starch after drying out the granules to the extent that there must be for compression.

Prof. Caspari: I want to take issue with the last speaker on one point which he makes that the drying out of starch paste is going to produce insoluble starch. I do not think that is characteristic of starch. Starch cells, we know, are ruptured in the boiling and the contents go into solution, and the only reason why starch does not dissolve in cold water is on account of the insoluble coating of the cells, but I think when starch has once been boiled or brought into condition of paste, the cell contents or granulose will remain soluble.

I think that is pretty well known to those that have investigated starch and I fear that the idea that the bulk of the starch will become insoluble is wrong; a portion the farinose always will be, but I think the reverse of what Mr. Dunning says is true.

MR.DUNNING: Concerning this matter I realize what Professor Caspari says is so, but my recollection is that in looking up the character of starch and the action of water upon it, hot and cold water being very much the same as Professor Caspari states, I found it in the National Dispensatory (which I know he has thoroughly looked over) but my recollection is that after starch is made soluble by boiling water that at certain temperatures it was re-converted into insoluble starch, by direct heat.

Prof. Caspari: The contents of the starch granules are always soluble, even in cold water and especially in lukewarm water.

MR. DUNNING: Concerning starch for the purpose of using it in soluble tablets, I remember looking the matter up and my conclusion, after reading about it all that I could find, was that I could not use it for some reason, and I decided that it could not be used in soluble tablets to make a clear solution.

Prof. Caspari: I do not mean absolutely clear, since the fine particles of farinose do not go into solution.

Mr. Hynson: This little discussion is like all others to me, it helps me immensely and I think I am in a position partly right and partly wrong, but I think from what has been said that we can get at the real truth of the matter, that soluble starch might be precipitated and collected and if it is a disintegrating agent would be the ideal agent for disintegrating solution tablets.

Mr. Dunning: I might mention here a substance which has been greatly experimented on by myself and I have found it act very well in several cases. It's a little bit of a secret but not enough to keep. I refer to the use of gelatine in the place of starch. Of course we know that is perfectly soluble in water and unless all the water is driven off it would be soluble in cold water and all the water is not driven off when tablets are dried, there is a certain amount

left. Now if you make a weak solution of gelatine and take an insoluble tablet which has no soluble agent in it to make the granules adhere together you can granulate the substance by the addition of gelatine which has not a large amount of adhesiveness in the weak solution you use, then that tablet after being dried out will disintegrate very nicely, even with a soluble substance. I used, for instance, sodium bicarbonate. I do not know of any disintegrating sodium bicarbonate tablets but by the aid of simply 1% solution of gelatine I made some very nice disintegrating tablets of sodium bicarbonate.

PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion on this subject:

Mr. Hynson: I want to compliment Mr. Dunning upon giving that out. He has had it on hand for some time and it is a very worthy discovery, and as far as I am concerned I am glad to see manufacturers give out these things and I think it is greatly to his credit because it is valuable knowledge.

PRESIDENT: If there is no further discussion of this paper we will take it up a little later when Mr. Schmidt is here.

Secretary: We have here a book of registration. All members and friends attending this Association are requested to register their names therein.

A motion to adjourn was then made, seconded and carried.

SECOND SESSION.

June 21, 1905. 3 p. m.

The session was called to order at 3 p. m. by President Meredith.

PRESIDENT: We will open our meeting this afternoon with prayer by the Rev. W. L. White, of Chestertown, Md.

REV. W. L. WHITE:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we look up to Thee, for Thou only art Great and Holy, Thou has made us in Thine Image, Thou hast declared that we should have dominion with Thee; help us to serve Thee and to reign with Thee.

We praise Thee for the institutions that Thou hast founded: The Church with its message of salvation from sin; the school, with its message of salvation from ignorance; and the institutions of medicine with the message of salvation from disease. We beseech Thee that all these institutions may be loyal to Thee; that the Church may fulfill its high calling, that the message may go forth everywhere calling men to repentance and to faith. We pray that the school may go forward in its noble work dispersing ignorance, and we pray Thee, O Lord, that the knowledge of medicine may increase until disease is banished and the hour arrives when soul, body and spirit shall be saved.

Bless especially this organization that meets to-day—the organization that represents the co-operation with the physician in the healing power. May these men learn of the Great Physician. May they know something of the Balm of Gilead.

Grant that they may be partakers of that Spirit, who in Jesus Christ went forth to minister to the suffering, to heal diseases, to put away sorrow and suffering and to relieve human sin.

O Lord, we pray that Thy blessing may be upon this brotherhood and that they may be so guided of Thee that in the use of their high art they shall always glorify Thy Name.

Hear Thou our prayer this afternoon. Bless us with the sense of Thy Presence. Guide us with Thy Good Spirit through coming days and years, and crown us in Thy Kingdom, in Jesus' Name, Amen.

PRESIDENT: Mr. William F. Russell, of Chestertown, has very kindly consented to address us this afternoon.

MR. RUSSELL:

Mr. President, Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,

Ladies and Gentlemen—

Judging from a standpoint of fitness and usefulness there are doubtless many citizens of our county whom it would more become to offer you an address of welcome than the one now standing before you. While aware of my inability to speak properly on an occasion like this and especially under the situation just stated, my present abashment is not so much owing to a distrust of my powers as to a consciousness of the important work you represent and the good, competent and faithful service which we firmly believe to be the earnest endeavor of the Maryland pharmacists.

Laying aside the idea of commercial profit and the struggle to earn a living, your mission as, we understand it, is for the good of the people. Surely we have all been created for noble purposes, and it is doubtless our function to be good, kind citizens, to possess the generous heart and the willing hand, to be friends and to have friends, and thus preserve the beautiful principle of mutual dependency. Nothing has an independent existence. One thing lives and draws tribute from another, and that in turn receives assistance and encouragement from some other source.

Good pharmacists to my mind, are like good poets, they are "born, not made," and we citizens of Kent County feel that we are especially fortunate in this particular. We congratulate ourselves on the kind that we have, and when we find within our gates a man whose skill in compounding and mixing medicine is such that he cannot tell a dose of Castor Oil from a swallow of sparkling water, we immediately select him as our pharmacist.

Now, my friends, the world, I think, recognizes that the pharmacist of to-day is an important member of society, and he is in possession of supplies, drugs and substances that attract our attention and affect us all, and the world to-day recognizes that that

citizen and that pharmacist who does not in some degree try to contribute something to the good of mankind will naturally fall far short of his duty. Every citizen, or rather every calling in life, I think, has its ideal. Modesty prevents me from speaking of the living, so I content myself by speaking of one whose hands are still. We had in our county a man who spent his life in his pharmacy, serving faithfully and well the people of his town, county and State. Graceful in manner, kind in spirit, so true in the qualities of manhood, that though the days and years are passing rapidly away since Colin F. Stam laid aside his work, the recollections of his service as a pharmacist and his virtues as a man linger and remain with us still.

As you enter upon your duties we beg that you carry with you the thought that you are acting as saviours of the people, and occupying important positions and stations in our life as you do, may your deliberations result in good to the men, women and children residing in this grand old State of Maryland!

We congratulate you, gentlemen, on this your Twenty-third Anniversary and wish to say that your Association has our approval and best wishes. We cherish the hope that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association may be a means of good to the minds and hearts of all its members. In view of these things it is with pleasure, therefore, that we meet you here on the shores of the Bay, while the beautiful waters of the Chesapeake are spread before us. We welcome you to the county where everything is green, especially the gentlemen (we the citizens, I mean) we welcome you because you are such fine-looking fellows and such handsome men. We welcome the ladies, and tenderly welcome them, for we may live without art, without music and books (and it is a very bad plan to do without books), but—

All of you gentlemen, both dull and smart, Cannot live in this life without his sweetheart!

We welcome you to this little bayside town called "Betterton," and beg that you check not our liberality as we present you this city-by-the-sea. It is yours with an undisputed title, as your mind and hearts direct. Take anything, take everything, take a nap, take a drink (of pure water), take a smoke, take a walk, take a bath.—be happy.

We welcome you, I say, to this little town that has been built by its own citizens, and to these improvements that have been made exclusively by home talent. Betterton-on-the-Bay! In loving touch with Baltimore, and in friendly association with Philadelphia. It is an ideal place to come to, if not for its health-giving air and pure water, for its beautiful scenery, its fine fishing grounds and its magnificent steamboat facilities. Here and in this neighborhood

reside some of our noble sons and finest women—intelligent agriculturists and reliable men of business. We welcome you, therefore, to Betterton. For you there is no bolt and no bar. These gates are open. The doors are ajar. We welcome you to our county. God bless this rich and productive soil of Kent County! We trust that you may have the inclination and the opportunity to visit us and find out the good things that we posess. Nature with her smiles, our brooks with their babbling, our trees with their foliage, our orchards with their fruits, our fields with their products and our birds with their music, bid you welcome. The welcome that we would give you is a true and friendly one, a substantial one. It is bounded on the north by these waters before us, on the east by our sister State of Delaware, on the south by the majestic Chester River and on the west by our matchless Chesapeake Bay.

Betterton and Kent County once more bid you welcome, and promise you their kindness, their best wishes, and their love.

(Applause).

PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association we will hear from Mr. Hynson in reply to Mr. Russell's most excellent address.

MR. HYNSON:

Mr. Russell, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-

I might have known as much as I do now, although I am quite willing to confess that I did not expect quite so much. Possibly some of you have heard me say that it is said of every male child that is born in Kentucky is born an orator, and the first words it says are either "Gentlemen of the Jury" or "My Fellow Citizens". I think, and indeed I have thought so for some time, that as much might be said of the male children of the Eastern Shore, and certainly of the

male children of Kent County-with one exception.

Mr. Russell, I knew that I had to reply to your address of welcome: I have known it for some time, but purposely and intentionally, and I say it honestly, I have not thought of one word I should say, hoping that my heart would be true to me on this occasion as it has on former ones, and as it always has been to the Eastern Shore, and that I might speak from that and not from my mind what I want to say on this occasion. Personally I feel that it is the welcome of the Prodigal Son back to his own land—a land he left possibly for his country's good—and yet I feel inspired from this moment to try to do better, and when I come again I shall not hang my head as I have this time but hold it aloft.

This is a familiar scene to me. It is one of the first pictures that has made its impression upon my mental camera. I remember

this beautiful expanse of water, the mouth of the Susquehanna, the Elk, the Sassafras, and off in the distance, the mouth of the Bush. I remember old Turkey Point. I remember the fishing grounds all around here. We used to drive about here when it was almost hazardous to do so; there was no grading; the roads were almost precipitous. After our descent, and when our team was brought to a stand-still, and the festive mules had announced their arrival and as soon as we had unloaded them of their wares we proceeded to relieve ourselves of some of our garments and partake of the hospitable Chesapeake in our own pleasant way. It was always a welcome order for us to go to Betterton, because that meant a bath in the Bay! But I will not indulge more in personalities.

I knew I would possibly be welcomed here, but I knew that all of the rest of the Maryland Pharmaceutlcal Association would be welcome, that delegates from sister States would be welcome, that everybody would be welcome, in Kent County; that everybody would get enough to eat and that everybody would go home feeling like going again, and I believe that will be the experience of you all.

I am glad to find a citizen of Kent County feels and appreciates there is some worth in the ordinary pill-roller, that he does have an important mission to perform, that his duties are not altogether inconsiderable, and that you may expect good and bad results from the man behind the counter, and that you are willing to say that those who do try to prepare themselves for this life-work, have a conscience in it, pursuing it carefully, and who amid all the cares and troubles in a druggist's life keep steadfastly in view the goal to which they hope to attain.

We thank you for your approval and your commendation as well as for the welcome extended us. I am sure the ladies will allow me to say on their behalf that they appreciate your welcome to them and your kind words, and that they will try to take charge of the city and prevent us doing any harm in your midst.

We thank you very sincerely for your cordial welcome. (Applause).

PRESIDENT: The next in order will be the President's address. There being no vice-presidents present I will call the Secretary to the Chair during the reading.

To the Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

One of the most pleasurable, instructive and important events of the Pharmacists' year is, or should be, his State Pharmaceutical meeting. It is there that he may throw off his cares of routine and monotonous experience for the commingling and intermingling with

his co-workers from remote sections of his State; it is there that he changes his narrowed view of men and things and is led into a better understanding of the motives and governing impulses which influence his neighbors: it is there he learns the many finer points in his profession, the innumerable little things which combine to secure success both in professional as well as financial avenues.

It is there he is made to appreciate the importance of interchange of ideas; of living more closely to the public pulse of his community; of upholding the dignity of his profession and seeking to

keep that profession on the highest plane of respectability.

These meetings also tend to bring us closer together socially, and are conducive at the same time of a better understanding of one another, and while at times friction may be caused during the regular course of every-day business, these State meetings usually have the effect, if the members attend, of bringing about a feeling of good fellowship almost totally out of the question through any other channel.

As for the history of our Association for the past year, we might sum it up with the one word, Harmony. Not for a long period has there been less of dissention, contention and internal strife than has been manifested in Association the year just closing. Petty controversies and personal pique has been in a large measure regarded as comparatively insignificant, hence the constitutional health and its enhanced potency for good and professional advancement correspondingly magnified. And this is as it should be. There is absolutely no real reason for men of ability. men of intelligence, men with advanced ideas, men of prominence. not alone in our State Pharmaceutical Circles but in the wider scope of the National body, should permit personalities, local affairs and ambitions to interfere with their worth to their Local Association, dwarf their efforts in behalf of the Association's membership, render their work for the Association abortive and bring their plans. no matter how laudable, nothing but antagonism and acrimonious factional plotting. The proud history of our Association has been that factional differences have been dwarfed and harmony bids fair not only to be the written history of our Association year of 1904-1905 but into the next year and years to come, as it should do, and will do, each lending his best endeavors to that end,

Since our last meeting the new Pharmacopæia has been gazetted, but has not as yet been placed on the market.

It may be said with every degree of confidence, that the personnel of the Committee of Revision is a sufficient guarantee that the 1900 edition will be a valuable and authoritative work in which much of the obsolete shall have been omitted; and that of proven merit replacing it.

The new publication has been completed after years of arduous

study, thought and experimentation by the very best exponents of our profession in the United States and we await with confidence this new, valuable and authoritative edition.

Yet while the effort has always been to make of the U. S. P. a book of value and authority; there seems to be a greater demand for remedial agents than the Pharmacopæia can supply or does supply. At all events there has been a suggestion which has met with some favor, looking toward the meeting of the demands for these additional agents. It is the demand by the physicians for a list of so-called "Ethical Remedies." There always has been and always will be a demand for the something not authorized by the powers that be; applying not alone to the mind as to the ideas of fashion, change of diet and such matters of questionable importance, but this applies as well to the more serious avenues of professional life.

This constant craving for something new has led many a good practitioner to invert the old maxim, "that experience is the best teacher," so that instead it would carry with it the that the old maxim was really in error and that best results are only to be obtained by calling experience into service when we can no longer find a new thought with which to experiment. reasonable man would for a moment decry newer remedies, experimentation, etc.: on the other hand believe this to be the only safe and sure highway toward advancement; yet it does seem that with the remedial agents authorized by the U.S. P. and its man, Friday the National Formulary, there should be no real reason for a list of Ethical Remedies. With all due respect to the originators and champions of the "Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry," which is expected to elaborate a publication of "New and Non-Official Remedies," to include Pharmaceutical and Chemical Remedies outside the U.S.P. and N.F., which shall be deemed Ethical and consequently worthy of the Physicians' consideration, it would appear to be a reasonably conservative prediction that it would be only a matter of a short time until the Publication would become a farce, filled by worthless products and questionable compounds, and be repudiated by the most prominent practitioners. If this prediction should, happily, prove to be a false one, the publication would be indeed a boon both to the Physician as well as the Pharmacist, for if the standard of the work could be maintained above fair criticism, the motive of the committee in charge beyond a per-adventure and the efficacy of the remedial agencies included in the work recognized, it would be a long stride toward disclosing the many worthless and worse than worthless compounds which now find credence and currency with practitioners everywhere, preparations having as their only virtues a glib tongue, a polished exterior and an attractive recital of plausible and offtimes etherial theories.

Yet all this agitation for the newer ideas is but an indication of

the spirit of the times, *i. e.*, the spirit of advancement, progression and the approachment toward ideal conditions.

This spirit of progression is manifested as particularly important to the Pharmacist in the attempt of the various State Pharmacy Boards to discover a middle ground upon which the Interchange of Certificates of Registered Pharmacists would prove Without doubt, should this scheme be consummated, it would prove of untold benefit to the whole body of pharmacy; for there can be no question that the present practices are very unsatisfactory and exceedingly inconvenient, not to say working a decided hardship upon large numbers of Pharmacists yearly who are so unfortunate as to be compelled by force of circumstances to take up citizenship in different States at various times in their career. before this much desired innovation can become an assured proposition there are many and formidable obstacles to be overcome, chief among which will be the necessity for amending the existing laws of many of the States whose Boards of Pharmacy may contemplate taking the initiative in this important matter; and this would be necessary in the case of our State. It would be necessary to so amend our Pharmacy Law, that the Reciprocal Agreement with other States in this matter would be a legal operation. It may be added, too, that the present movement looking toward the accomplishment of the end in question, has the air of sincerity and the merit of practicability, significantly lacking in previous movements of similar purport, which augurs well for its success.

Along this same line of advancement and possessing even a of greater significance, seeing that it forecasts the events of the immediate future and the trend of popular demands for progression along the line of better mental equipment in the professions is the passage of the Pre-Requisite Pharmacy Laws, notably that of Pennsylvania. Whenever similar bills have been proposed in the past, they have always been compelled to withstand the combatitive argument of its opponents and the doubts of its supporters as to its constitutionality. But when a Pre-Requisite Bill has been passed and become a law after having been passed upon and securing the signed approval of such a profound scholar and eminent authority in affairs legal and equitable as the Governor of Pennsylvania, its constitutionality, legality and equity may be regarded as almost beyond a successful Speaking of the matter of the laws as pertaining to our profession, we note with satisfaction that the Anti-Narcotic Law is working a good work, and has reduced considerably the use of those serious habit-forming drugs which had been taking such strong hold especially upon the lower classes, the use of which was causing a dangerous increase in the commitment of crime and reducing to the lowest ebb the morals of that particular class in our population. For the complete success of the law it will be necessary for a continuance of vigilance on the part of the proper officers of the Law, seconded by the law-abiding citizens of every nook in our State.

The outlook for improvement in the general condition of the drug business as a business is decidedly better and brighter. Owing to the successful efforts of the N. A. R. D. and the co-operation of both the N. W. D. A. and the proprietors of the more important patents, we have witnessed further steps toward improvement for the retail pharmacist. At no time since the formation of the N.A. R. D., about seven years ago, has the outlook been so bright. From a state bordering on complete demoralization, the conditions have improved to a point almost undreamed of; from a position where the watch ahead bespoke only uncertainty, gloom and darkness of despair to the pharmacist, has our business interests developed, until now the pass-word is "courage, the day has dawned clear and bright; from a condition of almost universal pessimism has our profession evolved an organization of optimists.

Almost incredible have been the accomplishments of the N. A. R. D.; developing as it did from a mere fondling until at the age of nearly seven years it has grown to be a giant in its beneficial work for the individual retailer. Without organization the retailer could hope to accomplish little if indeed anything against the powerful and wealthy manufacturer and wholesaler on the one hand and the cutter on the other; hence the importance of organized effort. This organized effort has undoubtedly proven its worth and efficiency in dealing with momentous and difficult problems in the most satisfactory manner. Wholesalers and manufacturers are now working hand in hand with the retailer to restore healthful and remunerative competition and rescue the business from the hands of a few ruinous despoilers.

True, the N. A. R. D. has its troubles; has its trials and attacks. But if we study conditions closely we find that its detractors come from one of two sources usually. Either from the disinterested

retail pharmacist or the so-called cutter.

By the disinterested retail pharmacist we mean those who do not find it necessary to become a unit in a large and strong organization such as the N. A. R. D., For the reason that they are not particularly or directly benefitted by such an organization because they do not stock for sale that class of drugs and medicines dealt with specially by the N. A. R. D. and do not come into direct competition with the large majority of retailers because of the fact that they do not stock this class of drugs, hence do not feel the need for this protection afforded and not requiring this protection, and to that degree not in close relationship and sympathy with those in many instances depending upon that protection for their very existence, have allowed themselves not only to become detractors but

actually antagonistic to an organization which has for its object the betterment of the conditions of a vast majority of their brother pharmacists: antagonistic to an organization in which they have no personal interest.

The other class, the cutter, is antagonistic for a diametrically opposite reason, that of personal interest. He having elected to conduct his business along lines demoralistic to the rank and file of his fellow pharmacists and having had the patent medicine end of it at his mercy for a decade, naturally resents the operation of an organization of retailers who have for one of their objects the return of business to a normal and living basis. The cutter has been losing ground more and more year by year just in proportion as the general public becomes educated as to his methods; and seeing the line of purchasers passing his place of business growing larger day by day, and his daily receipts growing proportionately less, he quite pardon-

ably grows desperate.

This is exemplified in the case of a Philadelphia cutter, a man who ten years ago practically had every druggist within a radius of one hundred miles of Philadelphia at his mercy by the ruinous policy of cutting the bottom out of prices; but for the same reason that every business conducted upon questionable methods come to grief. sooner or later, this same cutter lost his patronage and lost it so rapidly that in recent years his name has been of no potency in the Pharmaceutical world nor a fright to his smaller competitors. It required nearly a decade for the public to learn the methods of the cutter but the public may be depended upon to in time ferret out these methods to their satisfaction as they did in this case. Realizing that his hold upon the public had become seriously weakened. that his store and its history had become a matter of slight import. his own sphere of influence to the vanishing point, and financial returns dishearteningly abbreviated: realizing all this and taking into account the feverish popular outcry against organizations, good, bad and indifferent: organizations large, small and medium: organizations of anything and everything; and taking into account the fact that our government, having a few more or less idle moments and willing to appease our overwrought fellow citizens, was making a pretense of investigating anything and everything in the nature of or having the reputation of being similar to an organization of some type or other, took advantage of the seemingly psycical moment, called the N. A. R. D. a Trust, characterized its acts and conduct of business a conspiracy and straightway sued for damages.

A suit, a tribute to the worth and far-reaching influence of the N. A. R. D., a suit which should cause rejoicing in the camp and by the fireside of every retail pharmacist, for it is a confession of the wéakness of the cutter's position: a confession that he is no longer a factor, that his business has departed, that his straits are narrowing, that he is in shoal waters and he himself has been compelled to

fly the flag of distress. Aside from the suit for pecuniary damages, which, by the way, seems to be only a side issue and a matter of secondary importance, he is making the most of it as an advertising feature, this feature being a matter of prime importance, judging from the use made of it: advertising himself in his Price Lists as the "Only Aggressive Cutter," and placing legends upon his store front windows relative to the suit and keeping himself in the lime light as much and as prominently as possible, an advertising campaign in which he has been shrewd enough to enlist the U. S. government and our large daily newspapers, usually alive and astute, but upon this occasion buncoed into giving most valuable advertising to a long forgotten and an inoperative business enterprise.

This cutter played a good card but it can't win. The case is not begotten upon solid foundation; has no basis in equity and the plaintiff does not hope to win anything more than liberal advertisement from the docketing of a suit which will never be called for trial.

The N. A. R. D. has been conducted along lines most conservative; has been remarkably successful in most of its undertakings; has always been fair in its treatment of allied interests; has by its conservativeness and fairness in most instances made friends of its enemies. Acting in conjunction with the manufacturers and wholesalers, it has made serial numbering a success, a plan sustained by numerous courts of justice, a plan adopted by nearly every "cutter" of any degree of prominence in this country, and locally the serial numbering scheme was vindicated in Baltimore only a few weeks ago when all cutters posted the price of Peruna at the contract price. In this connection a word of commendation would not seem out of place for those proprietors who have adopted the Direct Contract Scheme for the attitude of such manufacturers as the Peruna. Kilmer, Miles, Laxative Bromo-Quinine, Pheny-O-Caffein and Piso concerns and a number of others of the larger manufacturers has been a source of marked gratification to the retail body and is beginning to bear fruit among the others which have been holding off from the Serial plan but which will also soon allign themselves with the rank and file of their ultimate distributors, the retailer. While the N. A. R. D. has accomplished much, there yet remains much to be accomplished and it behooves every pharmacist with his own welfare at heart to encourage its work by allying himself with the work and give it every moral and financial support possible.

As for our own State Pharmaceutical Association, the time seems ripe for the bringing into prominence the question of a permanent secretary. State Pharmaceutical Associations as other associations are taking more and more prominent positions in the affairs of its particular sphere of energies, and constantly is its importance growing; and to the degree to which its importance enhances to that plane shall its methods be lifted.

Constantly are there questions of importance requiring immediate and intelligent solution and that these emergencies shall be met and that promptly, and in order that the facility of business transactions, prompted by the advancement of our age be complied with, it becomes expedient that each State Association keep in close touch with that of every other State as well as with the National Body. To successfully accomplish this it seems necessary for the election of a permanent Secretary, one who is capable and will give it the small amount of attention which it will demand.

There is a matter which closely affects the past history and the future welfare of our Association which would not seem to be out of order for the Chair to note at this time. It is the matter of the proposed Amendment to the By-Laws of this Association, which will come up for action at this present meeting, looking toward the change in the method of nominating our officers. The Chair strongly advises against the adoption of the proposed amendment. Heretofore it has been considered an honor to have been nominated for an office in this Association, and rightly was it considered. The plan of nominating was honorable in the extreme. No hob-nobbing, no seeking after office, no pressure brought to bear, no scheming, no electioneering, no politics. Simply a nomination coming unsought from a group of members whom the Association had in its earlier history, by virtue of good, honest, honorable effort and fidelity to the lesser trusts imposed in them: seen fit to make evident their appreciation of those well rendered services by electing them as Association Presidents. A nomination from the hands of these honorable gentlemen whom we all love and respect could be no less than an honor. Then why adopt the amendment? Can the wisdom of the faithful ex-Presidents be questioned more so than that of the general membership? Have the ex-Presidents performed other than an honorable service as a nominating committee? Have not their deliberations been of a sober and thoughtful character? Has the time-honored custom inaugurated with the inception of our Association prompted seeking after office? Then why should the system be changed? Why should we cast reflections upon our worthy, respected, well-beloved and faithful members, ex-Presidents, by the change of custom? Why should we change a system where the office seeks the man, to one where the man seeks the office? Why should we change from the calm deliberation of a few prudent men of sober judgment and mature consideration for the rabble. intrigue, stampede and methods of the political ward heeler? The proposed amendment seems unnecessary, not to say vicious; not in accord with the ends of our Association, cannot but work mischief in the Association, change harmony into discord and where now it

is an honor to be an officer of this Association under the proposed method the honor would be an empty one, seeing it would not have the pleasant flavor of the office having sought the man but instead would smack of a free-for-all fight and may the best wire-puller win, without regard for ability or previous record of service.

In addition and in conclusion, the Chair would recommend that: efforts be made to so amend the Pharmacy Law that the Pharmacy Board be empowered to enter into reciprocal relations with such other States as do likewise and whose requirements are satisfactory as regards the awards of Certificates of Registered Pharmacists.

That the law be so amended as to set forth explicitly the sphere and limitations of the Assistant Pharmacist under the law. This is very important. In the present statute as it now stands the limitations are not at all clearly defined; and while the Board in their examinations make the difference in the requirements so marked that the law would likely be interpreted by the Court about the same as the Board construes the meaning of that section, yet it is highly important that the wording of the law be such that there could be no equivocation or uncertain construction placed upon it by designing enemies of the law.

So amended as to strike from Section 3 of the Law that part of the Section reading, "the characteristic show bottles or globes filled with colored liquids"; this sentence in no way strengthens the section, would have no standing in legal proceedings and at best is a relic of barbarism and the age of superstition which should be eliminated from the statute books as being wholly useless, irrelevant and a note of discord in this present day of progress.

That we heartily endorse the Direct Contract Serial Numbering Plan.

That we elect a permanent Secretary for our Association.

We would direct the attention of the members of our Association, who are also member of the A. Ph. A. to the fact that that body will hold its meeting September 4 to 9 at Atlantic City.

A word of commendation is not only due but is warranted for the committees and the efficient work they have accomplished. Not one word of censure could be justly spoken for the work of any. From the Executive Committee through the list has loyalty to the Association been noted. Good, conscientious work has been done and that by busy men, men who could easily have plead business and lack of time as a handy, but over-worked excuse. The Membership Committee has made it a point to propose for membership only such candidates as will make for the Association good, substantial members, hence the number has been somewhat circumscribed.

As the Treasurer's Report will make plain, in the last few years some very unsubstantial names have been presented and elected, there having been less than half the number enrolled on account of non-payment even of the initial annual dues, in most cases not so much as the application fee having been received by the Treasurer.

This feature has been looked after most carefully this year with the result that those proposed will likely remain in good standing.

The present administration desires to assure you of its sincere appreciation of the honor conferred upon it by being called upon to preside over this honorable body and begs to impress upon you all that to make this meeting a complete success it is imperative that the officers be accorded your enthusiastic support at every session.

Looking forward to a pleasant and profitable meeting and genial fellowship with you all, I ask to be regarded as most sincerely and fraternally.

H. Lionel Meredith.

After the reading of the President's Address the following Committee was appointed to whom it was referred: Messrs. Schulze, Henry and Dr. W. C. Carson.

Mr. Hynson: (Referring to the great noise made by nearby carpenters) I think the President is to be very sincerely congratulated for having withstood such a persistent 'knocker' as he has had to contend with during the reading of his address, and also for the introduction of so many old 'saws' while he was reading it. I really would suggest that we adjourn to the hotel.

PRESIDENT: There are reports of a number of committees here and I think we can stand the noise; if we act on these reports that is about all there will be in this session. The Secretary has a telegram and communication which he will now read.

SECRETARY:

East Gloucester, Mass., June 21, 1905.

OWEN C. SMITH, Betterton:

Massachusetts Association accepts kind greetings and desires to thank you and wish you a successful meeting.

J. F. Guerin.

Falls Church, Va., June 17, 1905.

MR. M., A. Toulson, Chestertown, Md.-

Dear Sir: I hope to attend your Association as a representative of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association one day, will you kindly inform where you meet and how I can go from Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully yours,

G. T. MANKIN.

PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Toulson make a report of the Legislative Committee?

Mr. Toulson: I did not attend the meetings of that committee at any time. I had one notice of a meeting, I believe, but that I received after the session had been held, so I have no information to submit.

PRESIDENT: The report is accepted. We will listen to Mr. Dunning's Report of the Committee on Adulterations.

Mr. Dunning:

REPORT OF ADULTERATION COMMITTEE.

Toward the close of last year three members of the Adulteration Committee, A. R. L. Dohme, W. J. Lowry, H. A. B. Dunning, met at Sharpe & Dohme's to outline the work that the committee would undertake.

The committee concluded that as the products of a number of the wholesale jobbers were sold at very low prices, they would attempt to ascertain if their preparations were of the purity and strength they should be.

After some discussion it was concluded to examine the following drugs and preparations: Laudanum, Tincture Iodine, Cream Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Essence Lemon, and Essence Ginger, also any other suspected drugs that might be furnished the committee by members of the Association. It is needless to state that the committee was not overburdened with additional work.

The above mentioned preparations were purchased from five wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists, as some style themselves. One sample of each drug was obtained from each wholesaler.

To A. R. L. Dohme was assigned for examination Laudanum and Tr. Iodine.

To W. J. Lowry, Rochelle Salts and Cream Tartar.

To H. A. B. Dunning. Essence Lemon and Jamaica Ginger.

REPORT OF A. R. L. DOHME.

Tinct. Opium U. S. P. should contain 1.35% crystalized Morphine. Tinct. Iodine U. S. P. should contain 7% Iodine.

The five preparations of Tinct. Opium Assayed contain as follows, assay in duplicate:

No. 1.	0.324% \ 0.330% \	Crystalized	Morphine.
No. 2.	0.8845% \ 0.8945% \		"
No. 3.	0.641% }	"	"
No. 4.	0.604% } 0.598% {	"	"
No. 5.	0.567% }	66	66

It is apparent from these figures that none of the laudanums examined, although marked U. S. P. in most cases on the label, are anything like full stength, and some of them so very weak that they can hardly be considered even in the case of "Counter Laudanum" concerning which we heard so much last year.

TINCTURE IODINE.

No. 1. Sp. grav. 0.919—1.2% Iodine. No. 2. Sp. grav. 0.884—7.1% Iodine.

No. 3. Sp. grav. 0.858—5.1% Iodine.

No. 4. Sp. grav. 0.902—2.4% Iodine.

It will be observed that the specific gravities show that the first and last of these Tinctures of Iodine have apparently been diluted with water, and do not contain the required percentage of alcohol, and that one of them at least is full strength, whilst two of them at least are absolutely to be condemned.

REPORT OF W. J. LOWRY.

CREAM TARTER.

No. 1.

Solubility, not soluble to proper degree.

Chlorides, present.
Sulphates, present.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium, present to marked degree.

Ammonia, not present.

Percentage, 115% indicated by titration.

Remark: There seems to be a large excess of

No. 2.

Solubility, all right.
Chlorides, absent.
Sulphates, absent.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium present.

Ammonia, absent.
Percentage, 99.1%

Remark: Medicinally pure.

No. 3.

Solubility, all right.
Chlorides, absent.
Sulphates, absent.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium present.

Ammonia, absent. Percentage, 99.1%

Remark: Medicinally pure.

No. 4.

Solubility, all right.
Chlorides, absent.
Sulphates, absent.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium present.

Ammonia, absent. Percentage, 99%

Remark: Medicinally pure.

No. 5.

Solubility, all right.
Chlorides, absent.
Sulphates, absent.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium present.

Ammonia, absent. Percentage, 99.4%

Remark: Medicinally pure.

No. 6.

Solubility, all right.
Chlorides, absent.
Sulphates, absent.
Heavy Metals, absent.

Alkaline Earths, calcium present.

Ammonia, absent. Percentage, 99.3%

Remark: Medicinally pure.

Examination.

ROCHELLE SALTS.

No. 1.

Solubility, all right.

Chlorides, present, not in excess of U. S. P. requirements.

Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals,	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	99.5%

No. 2.

Solubility,	all right.
Chlorides,	absent.
Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals,	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	99.5%

No. 3.

Solubility,	all right.
Chlorides,	absent.
Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals,	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	98.2%

No. 4.

Solubility,	all right.
Chlorides,	absent.
Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	99.5%
Remark: Trace of alkali	carbonate.

No. 5.

Solubility,	all right
Chlorides,	absent.
Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals,	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	99%

No. 6.

. 0.	
Solubility,	all right
Chlorides,	absent.
Sulphates,	absent.
Heavy Metals,	absent.
Ammonia,	absent.
Percentage,	99.3%

REPORT H. A. B. DUNNING.

Examination.

ESSENCE LEMON.

No. 1.

Bottles contain half ounce.

Appearance, clear, beautiful, yellow color.

good odor of lemon. Odor.

Taste. somewhat watery, rather mild lemon.

Reaction. neutral.

Miscibility. with water, with slight cloudiness. rising from 78° gradually to 100°. Boiling point,

Alcoholic Strength. 60% Alcohol. ethylic.

Remark: Very weak flavoring agent.

No. 2.

Bottles contain half ounce.

rather light vellow. Appearance.

rather weak of lemon, seems to have another flavor, besides a turpentine odor. Odor.

Taste. lemon like, not strongly alcoholic.

Reaction, neutral.

Miscibility, with water slightly cloudy. rising from 78° to 100°.

Boiling point, 64%

Alcoholic strength, Alcohol, ethylic.

No. 3.

Bottles contain 5 drams.

good yellow color. Appearance,

not very strong, somewhat like turpentine Odor.

Taste. lemon like. Reaction. neutral.

Miscibility, decidedly cloudy with water.

Boiling point, rising from 78° to 100°.

Alcoholic strength, 75%

Alcohol. ethylic.

No. 4.

Bottles contain seven drams. vellow color. Appearance,

Odor, good. Taste. lemon. Reaction, neutral.

Miscibility, little cloudy with water. Boiling point, rising from 78° to 100°.

Alcoholic Strength, 60% Alcohol. ethylic.

No. 5.

Bottles contain half ounce.

Appearance, good yellow color.

Taste, good. Reaction, neutral.

Miscibility, entirely cloudy with water.

Boiling point, 78° finally to 100°.

Alcoholic Strength, 60% Alcohol, ethylic.

In the examination of the Essence of Lemon, no attempt was made to analyze it chemically.

There were circumstances however, which suggest that there are three different agents used in the coloring of the Essence of Lemon.

Of the five samples there was not one made according to the requirements of the pharmacopæia.

Examination.

ESSENCE GINGER.

No. 1.

Bottles contain one ounce.

Appearance, color too dark.

Odor, not like that of U. S. P. Ginger Tr.

Taste, peppery.

Miscibility, only slightly cloudy with water, not

milky but dark. Boiling point, from 78° to 100°.

Alcoholic strength, 70%.
Alcohol, ethylic.

No. 2.

Bottles contain three-quarter ounce.

Appearance, turbid watery looking mixture.

Odor, slight of ginger.

Taste, but little of ginger, hot with pepper,

judging by taste only.

Miscibility, miscible with water with but little cloudi-

ness.

Boiling point, from 78° to 100°.

Alcoholic strength, 60% Alcohol, ethylic.

No. 3.

Bottles contain less than half ounce.

Appearance, light yellowish brown of Jamaica Ginger.

Odor. little of ginger.

Taste. peppery.

Miscibility, with water only slightly cloudy.

Boiling point. 78° to 100°.

Alcoholic strength. 50% Alcohol. ethylic.

No. 4.

Bottles contain two-thirds ounce.

clear cinnamon brown, artificial coloring. Appearance,

Odor, fair odor of ginger.

Taste. fairly good, though peppery.

cloudy with water. Miscibility,

78° to 100°. Boiling point,

Alcoholic strength, 90% Alcohol, ethylic.

No. 5.

Bottles contain half ounce.

color light, like that of U.S.P. Ginger. Appearance

Taste, both that of U.S. P. Ginger. Odor,

Miscibility, milky.

Boiling point. 78° finally 100°.

Alcoholic strength, 80% Alcohol. ethylic.

Three samples, submitted especially because they were thought to contain methyl alcohol gave the following results:

ESSENCE GINGER.

Appearance, Odor, like that U.S. P. Tr. Ginger. Taste.

Miscibility,

78° finally 100°. Boiling point,

Alcoholic strength, 80% Alcohol, ethylic.

ESSENCE VANILLA.

No. 1.

half ounce. Bottles contain

dark reddish brown color. Appearance,

Odor. sweet.

Taste, very sweet watery.

78° to 100°. Boiling point,

10%

Alcoholic strength, Alcohol, ethylic. No. 2.

half ounce. Bottles contain

dark reddish brown color. Appearance,

true vanilla odor. Odor,

very sweet watery and like vanilla. Taste.

78° quickly to 100°. Boiling point,

Alcoholic strength, 35% Alcohol. ethylic.

Remarks: Of the five samples of Essence Jamaica Ginger there was only one which was made with Jamaica Ginger alone, and only one containing any proper p. c. alcohol.

CONCLUSION. The Chairman of this Committee having had occasion to examine some essences a few years ago found them to contain wood alcohol to the extent, in some cases of 60 per cent. It is certainly very gratifying to note that the essences examined this year made by the same manufacturers are probably the best of those analyzed. It would seem a wise course to stir things up occasionally. And it is the opinion of this Committee, that the standard of these products examined by this Committee, should be greatly improved.

While it is distressing to learn that Tincture Iodine is widely sold, in packages, of great inferiority and strength to the requirements of the pharmacopæia, it is shocking and shameful that firms should be allowed to put on the market by the wholesale, preparations of so much importance as laudanum, of such inferior quality as mentioned in Dr. Dohme's Report.

It is, indeed, a matter of sufficient regret that essences concocted in the manner as indicated by the report of the Chairman, should be allowed to be sold.

While the chemicals examined by Mr. Lowry, with one exception proved to be of good character, the inferior and harmfulness of the products examined by the other two members of the committee, leads the committee to suggest that every possible effort be made by this Association to improve the conditions stated, which improvement might be obtained through a Pure Food Law.

PRESIDENT: I only want to say regarding Rochelle salts that about seven or eight months ago we bought a keg of it from a very reliable house in New York and it analyzed about 55 or 57 per cent. Rochelle salts and the remainder of it was a very inferior bicarbonate of soda about 5 or 7 per cent. strength. Of course we sent it back and they said their analyst had not gotten hold of that sample at all and that the

one they were sending was good, and it was, very good. Those things will happen once in a while, especially if you analyze your supplies.

MR. HYNSON: This report not only costs the Association some money but it costs very much more to busy men-Now I am not going to say whether it was a good report or not, but if it is a good one and on an important matter it seems to me it ought to have a little more circulation among those of our citizens who would appreciate the work this Association is doing. I do not know exactly whether I am on the right line or not, but I believe if this report was published in pamphlet form and circulated among the physicians and the prominent citizens of the State it would not only advertise this Association very effectively but I believe it would educate them up to the condition of affairs. Now if any citizen should get hold of our Proceedings and see it was the proceedings of the State Pharmaceutical Association he would naturally think it a technical affair and of not much interest, but if this separate report was circulated throughout the State, in the Health Boards, the Boards of Charities, etc., all those boards of citizens especially interested in the uplifting and betterment of Society, I believe it would do a great deal of good, and so I bring the matter before the Association I do not mind being voted down occasionally. I move the Secretary be instructed when the Proceedings are published, to have printed in addition copies of the report, say one thousand, and then let every means possible be used to circulate them throughout the State.

Mr. Henry: I second the motion.

Mr. Dunning: I would like to say one thing about this before it is voted on: (I do not know that it is necessary to say it before the vote is taken or not—however, I think that the matter ought to be placed in condition so that the laity would understand these experimentations. Now of course to make this report effective it would have to be in some way remodelled. Possibly that should be considered here, possibly not. I simply give it to the Chair for consideration.

Mr. Hynson: I might add to my motion that the Committee does not change the report altogether, but put it in such form that it may be more intelligible to the laity, if the expense in thus having two reports is not too great. I think most people would understand the general import of it as it is at present, but it could be changed a little probably; the Committee could be requested to edit it.

It was therefore decided to accept the report as well as the suggestions regarding copies for general circulation, and on motion, duly seconded, was carried.

President: The Secretary will now read some credentials which he has.

Baltimore, June 20, 1905.

The Pharmaceutical Association, Owen C. Smith, Secretary:

The following members have been appointed delegates to the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Betterton, June 20, 1905: Messrs. Henry P. Hynson, Daniel Base, Louis Schulze.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. WARE, Secretary.

Mr. Hynson: I take occasion to announce with pleasure that I have an application for membership from Mr. A. C. Meyer. Of course it has to be referred to the Executive Committee that it may pass upon Mr. Meyer's reliability, &c., but I think on behalf of the Association I can say in advance we very heartily welcome him.

As one of the faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy I want to say that it is represented here by the Dean, the Professor of Chemistry, the Associate Professor of Chemistry, the Associate Professor of Pharmacy and by the Teacher in Dispensing and Commercial Pharmacy. We are very glad to be here and to stay here as long as we possibly can, and we hope if we do not behave ourselves the President will not hesitate to call us down whenever the occasion requires. I remember once I made an address before a medical society and as soon as I got through some one said, "I move, Mr. Chairman, that we proceed with the regular program," so I now move we proceed with the regular program.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the Report of Committee on Trade Interests.

Baltimore, June 20, 1905.

Owen C. Smith, Secretary,

DEAR Mr. SMITH:—I am very sorry not to be able to attend the meeting at Betterton, and read the enclosed report of the Committee on Trade Interests, Wishing you a successful and pleasant meeting, Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. WARE.

Enclosed, also find credentials of delegates from Maryland College of Pharmacy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

Mr. President and Members of the Pharmaceutical Association:

I very much regret that this committee has not met to make a report, for this report is of sufficient importance to the Association to be made a feature of each yearly meeting. To be an able and comprehensive report, the Committee on Trade Interests should be selected from the various branches of the trade, for what can a few retailers know about what is going on among the manufacturers and jobbers.

Living, so to speak, in glass houses, the drug trade has been brilliantly illuminated this year; no branch of trade seems to be safe from attack and investigation. One of the most sensational exposes was the conviction of criminal selling Aristol and other synthetics to druggists, containing 20 to 90 per cent. foreign ingredients. (Not the druggists.)

The Woman's Home Journal has also been investigating some of the popular "patent medicines," and have published statements that will, no doubt, greatly decrease their sales.

The N. A. R. D. *Notes* is kept busy showing up the seamy side of the drug business and is eagerly scanned by the price-demoralizer to see if his methods have been discovered and published.

Our physicians complain that their time is much taken up by the detail men from various manufacturers whose new preparations are "legion"; the druggist has considerable feeling for the physician in this matter, especially when some smooth-talking detailer induces him to put in a stock of his new preparations, because the doctors have promised to order them. These detailed preparations are largely supplanting the "old reliables," some of which are going to take a new departure by publishing their formulas on the label, and only to be sold by druggists in good standing; some of the manufacturers of these medicines even threaten to boycott any newspaper accepting advertisements to sell them at cut-rate prices.

This change of front comes rather late, but it shows that organization of the retail trade has opened the eyes of the men who used to publish articles on "the crime of substitution," and that an organization of twenty thousand must be conciliated if possible. It is not always what such a body of retailers do, or are likely to do; but what they might do if stirred up and just a "little riled."

More than half a century ago the Colleges of Pharmacy were incorporated to give young men a scientific training which would "elevated Pharmacy," but the results have hardly measured up to expectations, for how little skill and education is now necessary to compound about 75 per cent. of our prescriptions; we are now being safe-guarded by laws, ordinances, and trade organization of various kinds, but with all these restrictions, can any one predict what the future has in store?

Chas. H. Ware, Chraiman.

The paper was in due course referred to the Publication Committee.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Toulson have you the Report of Committee on Deceased Members?

MR. TOULSON: I knew that I was on that Committee and wrote to our Secretary for a list of deceased members. He wrote me stating that he did not know of any.

PRESIDENT: There will now be a letter read from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

SECRETARY:

NEW YORK, June 5, 1905.

Mr. Owen C. Smith, Secretary, Baltimore, Md.,

DEAR SIR: Herewith I am enclosing a little folder intended to give due publicity to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Atlantic City, September 4th to 9th, and request that you read it to your State Association under the head of communications.

If you will be sending out any announcements to your members soon, would you enclose one of these folders in each, if I furnished you with a supply? If so, please let me know how many to send you. If you have no further announcements to send out, would you take a handful of these folders to meeting with you, and pass them around?

Especially would I ask that you give copies to your local newspapers and ask each druggist to whom you give a copy, to see that the press is fully apprised of the meeting, and of its importance.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operration, which I

feel sure you will extend to me in this work, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Francis B. Hay, Chairman of the A. Ph. Committee on Publicity.

P. S.—I suppose the whole of Baltimore will be there. Good. F. B. H.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Sohl reports that the crab feast is on the shore, and we are ready to entertain a motion to adjourn.

The motion being made by Mr. Schmidt and seconded, the meeting adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

Betterton, June 22, 11 a.m., 1905.

The meeting was called to order by President Meredith, at 11 a. m.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two previous sessions, which were approved.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the Report of the Pharmacy Committee, which will be ready by Mr. Barnett.

Mr. President, Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen—

Your Committee on Pharmacy in submitting its report has held rather liberal views as to just what matter might be included in that term, and, in this report, may have strayed from the path usually followed by such committees. While at first glance much matter contained may appear of little interest, or of slight reference to Pharmacy, yet we believe on second thought they will be seen to bear on the general advances made in that profession.

The Pharmacopaia: Like the committee of last year we regret to report the non-appearance of the new Pharmacopæia, but think we can add in all safety that before the next meeting of this association it will be in the hands of all those desiring it. With reference to this wonderful book one writer, who speaks as one having authority, says: "Aside from minor improvements valuable newer acquisitions to materia medica have been introduced, higher standards of purity have been insisted upon, and a thoroughly up-to-date nomenclature adopted."

Just how much of an improvement this Pharmacopæia will prove over the last remains to be seen. Of the changes from the old to the new there are many, but as just stated, it is only a short time when we may all read for ourselves, and so form our own conclusions.

Ethical Preparations: Of more than passing interest to the pharmaceutical profession are recent developments in the American Medical Association,—developments which, as explained by the Journal of that Association, have for their purpose the separation of the truly "ethical preparations from those which are not." The

plan and scope of the work, as well as the causes leading thereto. are fully set forth in an article of the above-named journal, from which we have made these extracts. That the physician may know the truly ethical preparation the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association have authorized the creation of the "Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry." As given out in the preliminary announcement the "immediate purpose of the Council is to examine into the composition and status of the various medicinal preparations which are offered to the physicians, and which are not included in the U.S.P. or in standard text books, or formularies. These preparations will include the synthetic chemical compounds as well as the so-called proprietaries, and pharmaceuticals put out under trade-marked names. Preparations which conform to the standard established by the ten rules governing the matter will be incorporated in new and non-official remedies, a book to be published by the Journal of the American Medical Association." The acceptance of an article will be determined by certain adopted rules. which are declared to be "sufficiently liberal to permit the admission of all articles, honestly made, ethically exploited, and worthy of patronage by intelligent physicians." The Council, in stating its position, says it "does not pass judgment on the therapeutics of a preparation but on the ethical status only," and merely to supply necessary and desirable information concerning those which it considers unobjectionable.

Just how the work of the Council will be received by physicians and pharmacists throughout the country, remains to be seen. Already there are criticisms both favorable and unfavorable,—the unfavorable being that the action of the association places itself on record as being opposed to the advances made in pharmaceutical science.

"The Trend of Modern Prescription Writing" is the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. M. Clayton Thrush, of Philadelphia, and one that follows closely on that just under discussion. In this paper the Doctor furnishes us some interesting facts, as the result of investigations made by himself. Having gathered one thousand prescriptions from drug stores "managed by able and energetic pharmacists," he classified them as follows:

Number containing chemical incompatibilities.

66	4.6	pharmaceutical incompatibilities.
44	66	therapeutic incompatibilities.
6.6	66	two to five ingredients.
44	66	six or more ingredients.
66	6.6	one drug or preparation.
6.6	4.6	only official preparations.
44	66	proprietary preparations, in whole o
44	44	patent medicines. [i

n part.

Number in which metric system was employed.

containing un-official preparations, in whole or in part.

written correctly.

These prescriptions were examined under their respective headings, and, as a result, the Doctor sums up the following conclusions .

1. That the trend of modern prescription writing is in favor of proprietary preparations.

2. That the use of poly-pharmaceutical preparations is diminishing to a great extent.

- 3. That the number of incompatibilities observed is greater than it should be.
- That the metric system is but little employed at the present time.
- ō. That over one-third of the prescriptions are incorrectly written.
- 6. That certain non-official preparations are quite popular, and that some deserve admission to the U.S.P.

7. That the more highly educated the physician the greater the use of the pharmacopæia preparations, and the greater the tendency to simple instead of complex preparations.

"Improvement in Pharmaceutical Education" is a subject now much under discussion, and is the title under which Professor Oldberg contributes an article to the American Druggist. He says the "most extended and substantial course of pharmaceutical education in this country is a full two-year course, a course extending through two academic years of nine months each, with a student's whole time employed upon his studies and laboratory work." This, he says, must be accepted as the present recognized standard which all schools should strive to reach and maintain. The question of paramount importance is the education necessary for admission to schools of pharmacy. About this Professor Oldberg says: "As long as raw youths under 18 years of age and having barely a grammar school education are admitted to the pharmaceutical schools, it is useless to hope for any improvement in pharmaceutical education, and nothing short of legal compulsion will establish a higher standard."

Alcohol from Sawdust: There has recently appeared a method for making alcohol from sawdust in such quantities as to warrant its use commercially. While the production of glucose from cellulose has been known a long time, yet the method employed was too expensive to be of commercial value. The old method of treating cellulose with sulphuric acid is modified by Professor Classen, of Aix-la-Chapelle, by the use of gaseous sulphurous acid. The advantage being that sulphurous acid, as a gas can be easily expelled from the resulting solution by moderate heat, while the sulphuric

acid could be removed only at a great trouble and expense. Briefly stated the method is to mix thoroughly, in an autoclav, or suitable cylinder, the sawdust with the sulphurous acid gas and water, the whole to be heated under pressure to about 295 degrees Fah. This part of the process lasts about three hours, the result being that a portion of the cellulose is converted into sugar, of which 85 per cent is fermentable. This sugar is simply washed out, the solution neutralized with calcium carbonate, to remove any remaining acids, after which yeast is added, and the process is then continued as in ordinary distilleries. The present yield of such a method is about 25 gallons of absolute alcohol from a long ton of sawdust.

In the improvements promised it is believed that thirty gallons will be obtained, as the process in nowise destroys the fuel value of the sawdust, and most of the sulphurous acid being reclaimed; these facts, taken in connection with the cost of sawdust, it would seem, as declared in the article, that the new process is in time

destined to supercede the old.

Ricin Soap, as its name indicates is a caster oil soap, and is the subject of a most interesting paper by Mr. Frederick T. Gordon, published in the Druggist Circular. Mr. Gordon has taken advantage of that peculiar property possessed by castor oil of rendering certain fixed oils more soluble in alcohol, and has brought to light the "wonderful effect its soda or potash salt has in making substances of a widely different nature soluble in or miscible with water." Ricin soap is best used in alcoholic solutions, although it may be added directly to the oil or substance under operation. Such oils as cloves, cinnamon, peppermint, and eucalyptus, when mixed with this soap are made soluble in water up to four times their volume, while most fixed oils give emulsions that are highly satisfactory. 'It is, however, with the phenols that the greatest merit is claimed for this soap. Napthol, menthol, and eucalyptol are to a great extent made soluble, and with carbolic acid Mr. Gordon says "the pharmacists can prepare watery solutions of carbolic acid from a 50 per cent. solution to the usual 1 per cent." Mixtures made of one part acid and one part soap up to nine parts acid and one part soap are soluble in water in all proportions. Claims are further made that the soap deprives carbolic acid of its caustic property, yet at the same time increasing its germicidal value. Glycerine suppositories may be made by the use of this soap. Simply dissolve 10 parts of the dry soap in 90 parts of glycerine, by the aid of heat and then moulded in the usual way.

Sapothalum: In connection with Ricin soap might be mentioned Sapothalum, which, as described by Van der Wielen, is a perfectly neutral soap for opthalmic use, and one that does not give pain when introduced into the eye, Soaps that are perfectly neutral, or even acid, in alcoholic solutions will react alkaline when dissolved

in water, this fact led the author to investigate this dissociation and to obtain a soap that would not act in the manner described. In this he was successful in saponifying Cocoanut oil, with the production of a soap whose aqueous solution is neutral, consequently non-irritating to the eye. Cocoanut oil was selected because of the low molecular weight of its fatty acids: it having been determined that the alkalinity of the soap was greater when made from oils containing acids of high molecular weights.

The Committee of last year called attention to several oxygen liberating compounds, and emphasized their importance. The list seems to be growing, due no doubt, to the fact that oxygen in the free state is being more extensively used, as recently it has been employed in the treatment of carbuncles and infected tissues generally.

Sodium Persulphate is described as an ideal oxygen compound, possessing the advantage of being perfectly soluble and odorless, neither does it stain the skin, and is non-toxic. It is most successfully employed in treating all kinds of wounds: also as a disinfectant for the skin before operations. As a gargle it is claimed to be superior to potassium chlorate.

Perborax is another substance belonging to this class. It has the composition Na Bo₈. $4\rm{H}_20$, and evolves hydrogen peroxide on contact with cold water. Just here attention might be called to a colormetric determination of hydrogen peroxide, which is declared to be a 'rough-and ready' test for the valuation of that substance. It is based on the fact that iodine is liberated when the peroxide is allowed to react, in the presence of sulphuric acid, on potassium iodide. The sample to be tested is diluted with 9 parts of water, 5 C.c's of the dilution is treated with 3C.c's of 10 per cent potassium iodide solution and 1C.c of 8 per cent. sulphuric acid, standard, in a suitable tube, and the color matched against tenth normal iodine solution in another like tube; I8.C.c of the standard solution is equivalent to 1C.c oxygen.

Hydrogen Peroxide may also be used to detect artificial coloring in wine. According to Jovino, on adding the peroxide to wine, the natural will assume a yellowish color, while the artificially colored will not be affected.

Acacia in Tragacanth: To detect acacia in powdered tragacanth, E. Payet suggests the following: "Make a 1 in 30 mucilage from the sample in water and to a small quantity of this add an equal volume of a 1 per cent. solution of guaiacol and a drop of hydrogen peroxide. If acacia be present a brown color at once appears: if absent the mixture remains colorless."

Referring to the santal oil capsules of the market often containing the West Indian instead of the East Indian oil. Runge says, besides the usual tests of specific gravity, optical rotation,

solubility, and santalol determination that Conrady's reaction should be made, which he gives. To 7.5.C.c, of a mixture made of 9 parts glacial acetic acid and 1 part hydrochloric acid, 2 drops of the oil in question are added. Pure East Indian oil should give a solution colorless after ten minutes, while the adulterated oil will show a pink to dark red coloration.

Potassium Permanganate as an antidote for morphine poisoning has of late received special notice, and according to reports is more reliable than is generally supposed. It is recommended to be given in 1.5 gram doses, and after vomiting to be followed by 5 gram doses. In case the antidote cannot be given by the mouth, it is recommended that a 1 per cent. solution be injected hypodermically into different parts of the body—this will produce vomiting, after which it may be given by the mouth.

Persodine is recommended by Bufalini as an efficient antidote for carbolic acid. It is a mixture of sodium and ammonium per sulphates, and is declared to be more energetic and reliable than the ordinary soluble sulphates usually prescribed for this poison.

Just here might be mentioned a suggestion of Moerks, who states that in the volumetric determination of carbolic acid by the usual process (precipitating with an excess of bromine solution and titrating the excess of bromine with thiosulphate), the precipitated tribromphenol renders it difficult to recognize the end of the reaction. If, however, near the end 1c.c of chloroform is added the precipitate will be dissolved, whereby the operation may be facilitated, and the titration finished without the addition of starch.

Artificial antitoxins can be for the present regarded only as curiosities, yet they give promise of future interest. Briefly, they are "antitoxins" of the poisonous alkaloids, such as strychnine, morphine, aconitine and the like. In the case of strychnine the antitoxin is made by acting on strychnine at 37°C with a 5 per cent. solution of calcium permanganate, until the mixture ceases to give a reaction with ammonium sulphovanadate—this requires about 10 days. This solution is evaporated "in vacuo," and yields a yellow substance soluble in water and alcohol. One cubic centimeter of a solution containing the equivalent of 20mg. pure strychnine was found to annul the effect of 2.5mg. of the alkaloid. As stated above these are only experiments, and it may be some time, if at all, before results of a practical value are forthcoming.

While not altogether in keeping with the subject of this paper, it may not be out of place to mention some odd uses of more or less familiar substances. As pharmacists we are much in the habit of associating certain drugs or remedies with certain diseases, so when occasionally a prescription is presented, calling for a more or less familiar drug to be administered in an unusual way, it is apt to at least create surprise, and we may wonder if the physician hasn't

blundered. For instance, phenol phtalein ordinarily used as an indicator in volumetric work has recently come into use as a laxative, under the trade name Purgo or Laxan—the dose is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Methylene Blue in malarial fever is reported by Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, to possess advantages over quinine, in that it does not cause the unpleasant effects commonly noticed with that remedy. Out of 425 cases treated with Methylene Blue 362 cures are reported.

The list might be prolonged, such as calcium sulphide in

whooping cough and calcium bromide in epilepsy.

In concluding its report, your Committee must express its indebtedness to the Journals, for without them it would be impossible to keep in touch with the progress being made in our profession.

As stated in the beginning of this report, we have mentioned and discussed subjects that appear to bear little relation to the pharmaceutical profession, yet taken in the broader sense we believe they reflect the advances made in the various avenues of Pharmacy.

While some may agree with a writer in the Pharmaceutical Journal (English) that the "theory but not the practice of Pharmacy is advancing," we are inclined to the view of the editor of a certain medical journal, who says that "In spite of all with which it has had to contend the science of Pharmacy in America is progressing, and still leading the world."

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. BARNETT, Chairman, Committee on Pharmacy.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with this most excellent report? I want to say for Mr. Barnett that he did not know he was chairman of this committee until a late date and he was apprehensive that he could not make a good report. I regard it as one of the best we have had since I have been a member of this Association.

Mr. Hynson: I suppose you want to offer everybody an opportunity to discuss this report. I know Dr. Dohme would like to do so.

President: We should of course like to hear any discussion of the papers.

Dr. Dohme: Mr. Chairman, I accept it, and I do not think there is anything I wish to say in criticism. I would like, perhaps, to ask Mr. Barnett whether there have been any experiments made in reference to these alkaloid antitoxins.

Mr. Barnett: There were some made, the principal success obtained being with strychnine; with morphine there was no success whatever, but with strychnine and aconitine they obtained the results indicated. In the case of strychnine the treatment as described gave a product acting as an antidote.

Dr. Dohme: Did they find out what the general nature was?

Mr. Barnett: They did not, except to describe them as being soluble in water.

Dr. Dohme: Formulæ were not given?

MR. BARNETT: No formulæ at all; they were described as oxidation products. I simply mentioned these in connection with the fact that antitoxins are coming more into use in pharmacy; and recently several articles on artificial antitoxins have appeared in different journals. I will say for ricin soap that I made some experiments. I could not get all the results claimed by Mr. Gordon. I do not know whether it was my fault or not; maybe I did not have the proper soap. The process I employed was not altogether in accordance with his. He saponifies his oil and evaporates off the alcohol. I saponified the oil and precipitated the soap with salt, but the soap I obtained did not act altogether in the manner described by Mr. Gordon, although it did to a great extent. But he having had more experience in this work than myself is more apt to be right.

The paper was then referred to the Publication Committee.

Mr. Hynson: In regard to this matter of soaps, Mr. President, I would call the attention of the members to the

fact that it is a practical one and of considerable value in cases where you want to suspend resinous matter. Benzoin, especially liked by the ladies, you know, with rose water and glycerine, can be very beautifully suspended into a permanent mixture by the addition of a small quantity of castile soap, which of course is not objectionable for the purpose.

Also in a great many other cases soap acts almost mysteriously to a practical pharmacist, who not being one of these pharmaceutical chemists does not know all of the intricacies.

There is another matter about which I would like to speak to my brother pharmacists: it is one in which in more than one particular, most of us are found lacking, but one that shows most conspicuously, that is, the writing of prescriptions. Now it is said more than one-third of the doctor's prescriptions are incorrectly written. I never thought it was necessary, in making a copy, to follow doctors' prescriptions literally, because whoever gets that copy never thinks about the doctor who wrote it but the druggist who copied it. It certainly does reflect on the pharmacist to write such miserable copies as are written. I think it is something that we ought to learn. It takes very little thought and attention to learn how to write a good prescription, even though we may not be Latin scholars. The safest way is to abbreviate. tell students to bear in mind these three excuses for abbreviation: First, want of space: second, want of time (very seldom a good one); third, want of knowledge how to spell. Now, if we do not know everything exactly, if we make proper abbreviations we make a good-looking copy.

I also want to say that my friend, Mr. Barnett, is quite a diplomat and a great politician. Some time ago he read a paper which received world-wide attention, in which his criticism of the journals got him into hot water; you see in the paper he has just read he is trying to put himself square with the journals. I compliment him for it.

President: We will now hear Mr. Hengst's report of the Entertainment Committee.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1905.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

The social feature programme for the last meeting of the Association, held at Mt. Holly Inn, was faithfully carried out. About eighty-five attended the banquet held on Tuesday evening, June 21st, many ladies in attendance. The bowling and pool contest, on Wednesday evening, was quite a success and several beautiful prizes were given in each contest. Last, but not the least, was the delightful trip down the bay, on Thursday afternoon, stopping at Love Point, where about eighty-two of us spent a very pleasant afternoon, and partook of one of Love Point's famous suppers.

At a meeting held at the home of Mr. J. Emory Bond, the social feature committee decided upon the following programme for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, to be held at Bet-

terton, Md., June 20 to 23, 1905:

Tuesday evening, June 20th, informal reception and cards.

Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, crab feast.

Wedesday evening, 7.30 o'clock, yacht ride.

Thursday afternoon, bowling contest for ladies, from 2 to 4 o'clock, and for gentlemen from 4 to 6 o'clock. Suitable prizes for each contest.

Thursday night, banquet.

J. EMORY BOND, GEO. A. SOHL, JAS. E. HANCOCK, GEO. MUTH,

Committee.

J. Edwin Hengst, Chairman.

This report was adopted as read.

PRESIDENT: We will now hear Mr. Morgan's report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Morgan: I will say in regard to getting up the Proceedings, we were very nicely treated by the manufacturers, etc., to whom we made applications for advertisements. Those who did not respond with an advertisement wrote us in a very pleasant way declining, saying they had a great many demands of that kind. We had several new advertisements this year.

Of course this way of publishing the proceedings (though I do not know any way to recommend raising the money otherwise than we have been doing) is a begging expedition to a certain extent, but as I said before, they respond very

cheerfully and I suppose that we will have to be contented. I would suggest, though, that the Association enlarge their committee; possibly it would be a wise thing if the committee was empowered to employ some one to solicit these advertisements for the Proceedings. It is a great deal of work and it is a character of work that a great many people have not time to devote to, and I would like the Association to give this some consideration; enlarge the committee, and when I say "enlarge it," I mean the Baltimore end of it, because it has been done largely by them. I think we have got more than enough to pay for the Proceedings, although I do not remember the exact amount. The committee has a couple of bills to present to the Association. That's an important matter.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the Report of the Membership Committee.

Secretary then read paper.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 20, 1905.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, In Session at Betterton, Md.,

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Membership beg leave to submit the following report: We have canvassed the State thoroughly for new members which resulted in securing twenty-five applications; four of these—Wm. Rossberg, R. E. Lee Williamson, Wm. A. Steinwedel and Dr. James R. Bishop—have been acted upon and declared members by the Executive Committee, the remaining twenty-one will be proposed at this meeting.

The attached letter was sent to 250 registered pharmacists and and assistant pharmacists.

We expended during the year eleven dollars and ten cents for printing, rubber stamp and postage.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. W. WOOLFORD, Chairman Membership Committee.

Dear Sir:—We are desirous of securing this year fifty new members to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and have been requested to invite you to become associated with them.

Enclosed you will find blank for application.

You are no doubt familiar with the general objects of the Association, and we deem it useless to enumerate them at this time.

Suffice it to say that it absolutely necessary that all druggists in Maryland should come together and co-operate in this work. As a business man, you know the many advantages that come from a united interest.

Trusting that you can see that it is to your interest to become a member, and awaiting an early reply, we remain,

Very truly yours,

P. S.—The next annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Betterton, Md., June 20-23, 1905. Come and bring your wife. A pleasant time is expected. The President has appointed a special committee on entertainment.

New Members Proposed by the Membership Committee.

J. Edward Davis, North East, Md. Joseph D. Zepp, Howard and Franklin Streets, Baltimore, Md. A. L. Litsinger, E. R. Stagmer, Station H., J. H. Blass, 408 N. Gay Street, W. H. Nagengast, Eutaw and Fayette Streets, M. F. Carnes, 3855 Roland Avenue, J. Wm. Strobel, 424 West Conway Street, Chas. B. Nicholson, 1417 Edmondson Avenue. Wilbur F. Thompson, 857 W. North Avenue, 66 Chas. Feick, 301 Hanover Street W. L. Pierce, 1336 N. Gilmor Street. Harry F. Leeds, 752 Columbia Avenue. Francis J. Clements, 658 W. Barre Street, Melville Strasburger, Eutaw and Favette Streets, R. Victor Young, Saratoga Street and Fulton Avenue, Arthur E. Sudler, 2400 St. Paul Street. Nicholas A. Hess, 27 S. Fulton Avenue, Jacob A. Shulman, 1407 E. Pratt Street, Geo. A. Bunting, 6 West North Avenue. A. C. Myer. R. Ellis.

Mr. Hook: Moved the report be accepted and the names presented be acted upon. The Secretary then cast the ballot for the gentlemen whose names were offered, and they were declared elected.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the Report on the President's Address.

Mr. Schulze:

BETTERTON, MD., June 22, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on President's Address beg leave to report the following recommendations for the favorable approval of this body:

The advisability of a permanent Secretary we deem a wise one, but think it best the Association re-elect annually the man best adapted to the postion.

The original mover of the amendment to Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution having withdrawn the same, this matter requires no further action.

Refer to the incoming Committee on Legislation to make every effort to amend the Pharmacy Law as follows:

- 1. That the Pharmacy Board be empowered to interchange certificates with other Boards that do likewise.
- 2. To set forth explicitly the sphere and limitations of the Assistant Pharmacist.
- 3. To strike from Section 3 of the Law, the clause "the characteristic show bottles or globes filled with colored liquids.

Respectfullly submitted,

WM. C. CARSON, LOUIS SCHULZE.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with the report, adopt as a whole or vote on each recommendation?

Dr. Dohme: I move that we adopt it seriatum.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Hynson, was carried.

Mr. Schulze: The first clause, that is, the advisability of having a permanent secretary, which the President recommended in his report, we deem a wise one, but think it best the Association elect a Secretary each year.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with it?

Mr. W. E. Brown: I move the recommendation be accepted.

Mr. Schmidt: I think it would be better that we change the name of our Secretary to "Permanent Secretary," rather than "Secretary," of the Association.

PRESIDENT: The reason we do not do that is because the committee has decided if we do the Constitution and By-Laws will have to be changed.

MR. SCHMIDT: The idea of re-electing annually may hold good for two or three years, but after the third year we will have forgotten all about it, whereas, if you change the Constitution and By-Laws and call him "Permanent Secretary," and elect him once, he is permanently so until he resigns or is put out. I think the report as read should not be adopted but rather the change should be made so that it reads "Permanent Secretary," as suggested by me. But I am confident, if we are going to carry out the idea of the report it will be of value to us only for three or four years, and by that time probably forgotten.

Mr. Hynson: I really think that it will be much better as it has been found by larger bodies to elect a Secretary every year, or rather let it be understood if the man is efficient he will probably continue in the position and be re-elected. It might happen that some good secretary would go wrong and then it would be desirable to replace him with some one else, and that being the case, I think a secretary would feel much more complimented to be elected each year than for life. I think the recommendation entirely proper and to the best interests of the Association. I approve the idea that the Secretary should be kept in office as long as possible. In the Pennsylvania Association they have never had but one Secretary; he has served about twenty-seven years; they have the same secretary and the same treasurer but they are re-elected each year. The American Pharmaceutical Association has had but three secretaries in its whole history: they are elected every year.

There being no further remarks the motion was made, seconded and adopted.

Mr. Schulze: Next, we recommend that it be referred to the incoming Committee on Legislation to make every effort to amend the Pharmacy Law as follows: First, that

the Pharmacy Board be empowered to interchange certificates with other Boards that do likewise.

Dr. Dohme: I move that it be adopted.

Mr. Brown: I second it.

Mr. Schmidt: I think the provision should be made to read, "in so far as the certificate shall be interchangeable with such Boards as require the same standard for examination as is adopted by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy." I confess frankly I have seen young men pass certain Boards of Pharmacy with whom I would not like to see the Maryland certificates exchanged.

Mr. Morgan: I think it would be a good idea to leave it to the discretion of the Board.

PRESIDENT: The original recommendation was that the Board be given power to interchange with such States as do likewise and with requirements up to ours. Is there any further comment on the Committee's recommendations?

Mr. Schmidt: I would like to move that the provision as just read be amended in accordance with the President's recommendation, that the certificates be interchanged with those Boards whose standards are as high as the requirements of our board.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Schulze: (2): "To set forth explicitly the sphere and limitations of the assistant pharmacist."

It having been moved by Dr. Dohme, seconded by Mr. Barnett, that the recommendation be adopted, the same was declared carried.

Mr. Schulze: (3): A final one—"To strike from Section 3 of the law (this section describes what constitutes a pharmacy within the meaning of the act) "characteristic show bottles filled with colored liquid."

Mr. Brown: Why do you strike that out?

Mr. Schulze: The President, a member of the Board, claims it will not hold in court.

PRESIDENT: It has no standing whatever in court; we had that up with a barber shop that had those show bottles.

Mr. Morgan: He took them out just the same. I think it is well to keep it in there and keep them out as far as possible.

It was moved, seconded and carried that this be laid on the table.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Brown have you a report to make on Conference with Medical Societies?

Mr. Brown: The Committee failed to receive notice of the meeting. This is all the report I have to make at this time.

Mr. Hynson: I am glad somebody else has been up against it.

Would it be out of place for us at this moment while we are familiar with this matter of interchange of certificates to offer a recommendation to the Board of Pharmacy in regard to the matter? Would you attempt consideration of the subject now? Because if there is anything I think of importance to the druggists of this country it is the interchange of certificates. My friend Leary and myself might have to change our place of residence some time, and we would be very grateful to be received in other States as competent pharmacists. I know the case is the same in medical societies; they feel and recognize there is the greatest kind of injustice in this matter. I have heard the greatest men in the medical world advocate interchange of this kind, and I think the pharmacists might emulate the physicians to some extent. I have been fighting along these lines some time.

I do not believe we ought to worry so much about what the other man's standard is, because the man who would make a change very often is one of long experience in the profession and would not do us any harm in coming into this State. This State is not going to suffer so much in this regard. I notice the examinations of the other Boards and they are apparently putting up as good examination as we have, and they certainly have older laws. So I cannot think that Maryland would sacrifice much in interchanging certificates with almost any State in the Union.

I offer this resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the Board of Pharmacy do everything in its power at the coming meeting of the Boards of Pharmacy to bring about general interchange of certificates of registration.

This motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT: The resolution was made and seconded that the Maryland representative make the recommedation and further, as far as possible in his power, the interchange of certificates with other Boards of Pharmacy. Is there any further discussion on this point? I would only say that our Board has already taken an initiative in this matter.

Mr. Hynson: I thought you would like to have the backing of the Association

PRESIDENT: It is very kind of you. We did it without any authority at all and we felt at the meeting we would be backed up by the better element of the pharmacists of the State. It is an important matter.

The motion was thereupon carried.

President: I see Mr. Hancock back there, Mr. Hancock, have you your father's Report?

PRESIDENT: While waiting for Mr. Hancock to return with the report let us re-open that paper on "Disintegration of Tablets," by Mr. Lowry, which was read yesterday. We would like to hear from Mr. Schmidt on this subject.

Mr. Schmidt: I am sorry I was not at the meeting when the paper was read. I do not know what was said about it and I do not know what I can say about it. It would be hardly possible for me to read that paper now

and comment on it. If there are any particular questions to be asked I should be glad to hear them.

Mr. Schulze: Mr. Lowry recommends the use of starch paste, not starch, as a disintegrant.

Mr. Schmidt: That question has been suggested to me I tried the experiment several years ago and several times. found it a failure, that is, in practice on a large scale. The method used, and the proper method to use, in my judgment, is the one generally in vogue, namely, the additition of dry starch to the dry granulated material. With starch in a dry state, the percentage of starch varies with the substance used. and the degree of pressure will vary with the substance you are compressing. Some substances require more starch than others, but the plan generally adopted by manufacturers is using starch in the dry state. Sometimes it is necessary to dry the starch, at other times it is not. But in all disintegration it is a well-known fact that starch is the disintegrating material. Of course the processes vary with the combinations. much depending upon the ingredients as in the case of substances containing extracts, for instance. As you all know, if you take an extract in the dry powdered condition and add water to it, in place of the particles moving apart they coalesce and form a mass. If you have the extract granulated and compressed with starch and then add a drop of water, it does not disintegrate but the extract becomes soluble and the granules cohere more firmly than before, although the tablet might have been crushed to powder between the fingers.

Mr. Hynson: Our friend, Dr. Carson, said he did not want to know so much about the tablets disintegrating out of the bottle as in the bottle.

Mr. Schmidt: The disintegration in the bottle is caused by too little pressure being used which possibly might be due to some faulty manipulation during the process of manufacture. Of course on a large scale the manual part of the work is not left to the pharmacist himself; he attends to the working out of the formula, weighing of the ingredients, but the mix-

ing is done either by machinery or workmen who have been drilled in mixing. Now there may have been some fault in the mixing, but the fault lies most frequently in the pressure and there is a good deal of skill necessary in the application of that pressure. Some substances disintegrate more readily when they are compressed harder and some more readily when compressed softer.

When reduction of pressure is carried to excess then the tablets, by the shaking they receive in transportation or handling, striking against the sides of the bottle, soon show this disintegration and you have a good deal of powder in the container. Starch itself is a very hydroid compound. Some of you may think it rather strange, but starch does contain 14 per cent of water. If you dry starch, dessicate it by placing it in the drying oven and allowing it to cool and then place a little in the hand and add a few drops of water, heat is generated and becomes quite sensible and you will find it to act just like Plaster of Paris does; if you allow then the absorption of moisture to go on spontaneously the heat does not become perceptible but the starch will nevertheless hydrate until it has taken up its full quantity of water, about 14 per cent.

Now if dessicated starch has been used, as in a few instances is necessary, then this hydration will take place gradually; if the tablet is exposed to moist air, the tablet swells up and becomes very friable.

I do not recall the percentage of starch that is used in the starch paste but I tried various starches in the dry condition and in the paste form. We tried agar agar, another substance that swells very readily but it was not anything like as successful as the ordinary corn starch.

Mr. Hynson: Mr. Dunning got some very good results from gelatine.

Mr. Schmidt: That may be so to a slight degree, but gelatine itself, of course, must be used in solution; it alone will not make a disintegrating tablet. Before gelatine becomes in any measure soluble, a temperature somewhere near the

temperature of the body is required and starch is still essential as the disintegrating element.

PRESIDENT: Are there any further questions to be asked Mr. Schmidt? We are certainly glad to hear from him.

Mr. Schmidt: I am sorry I did not hear this paper yesterday. I did not know it was going to be read.

PRESIDENT: We will now have Dr. Hancock's report:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROCTER MEMORIAL.

Your Committee respectfully report that the Procter Memorial is progressing satisfactorily.

Agreeable to request of this Association through its Committee the American Pharmaceutical Association initiated action.

At the Kansas City meeting of the Association last September, a preamble and resolutions were adopted which have inaugurated the movement looking to the erection of a bronze statue, to perpetuate the unstained name of the late Prof. William Procter, Jr., who in the character and extent of his life work has been distinguished beyond all others of his craft, on the Western Continent. His knowledge and example were employed to elevate Pharmacy, and to disseminate that knowledge and honorable practice throughout the land. His broad and liberal spirit and charitable disposition made him the accepted teacher and companion, while as editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy it was possible for him to make his influence felt in all sections of the country.

Last year President Beal appointed the following gentlemen on the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund Committee, as provided by the resolutions referred to: Messrs. Henry Kraemer, Philadelphia; Benjamin T. Fairchild, New York City; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; Frank C. Henry, Washington, D. C.; John F. Hancock, Baltimore. This Committee has been empowered to invite the cooperation of the State Pharmaceutical Associations, and all other bodies and individuals who may be interested in honoring the memory of William Procter, Jr.

This Committee (of the Am. Phar. Asso.) has formulated a circular letter for general distribution in which personal subscriptions are requested, and the various State Pharmaceutical Associations are invited to appoint auxiliary committees on the William Procter, Jr., Fund. At the proper time this letter will be read at this meeting. It is desirable to have as many committees as possible appointed this year by the State Associations, so that a list of the

committees may be published on the circular letter. It was hoped that all of the State Associations would be induced to appoint their auxiliary committees this year, but it has been impossible to communicate with all of them previous to their annual meetings. Quite a number have been requested and several have appointed committees. What has been done in this connection will enable the Committee of the A. Phar. A. to make a favorable report of progress at the meeting in September next.

It is expected that the associations not communicated with so far will be induced to fall in line at their annual meetings next

year.

In such work, covering vast territory, time and opportunity must be considered, but of the final result there can be no doubt.

This Association should appoint at this meeting a committee on the William Proctor, Jr., Monument Fund to act as auxiliary to the A. Phar. A. Committee in collecting subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

June 20, 1905.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, to be known as the Auxiliary Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund, whose duty it shall be to collect subscriptions, and that all monies collected shall be paid to the authorized committee, individual or individuals of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who may be the bonded custodians of such funds.

PRESIDENT: What shall we do with the committee's resolution, "That a Committee of Three be appointed by the President to be known as the Committee on the Procter Monument Fund whose duty it shall be to accept subscriptions; that all money be paid to authorized persons who may be the bonded collectors of such funds."

Dr. Dohme: I move that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted.

The motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Hynson: I am very glad that although on this occasion Dr. Hancock is not here that his son is present. I believe that not only would we like to honor Procter, and by honoring Proctor, honor pharmacy, but we would like to

promote any interest which Dr. Hancock has so much at heart. (Applause.)

I know that I could not voice any sentiment that would appeal more to the members here than this. Now, I believe that this Association representing the State in which William Procter was born, can in no way signalized its interest in pharmacy, in its advancement, in what has been done for it, but by doing in a substantial manner what I believe Dr. Hancock would like done: To make a substantial subscription to this fund. Now, of course William Procter is the issue in this matter, he is the man we want to honor. I know something about him, not as much as the older members, but loving my profession as I do, and I believe you do, I would like to see in Washington pharmacy represented by a represen-When we go there we see medicine, art, history. tative man. etc., represented, but as far as I know a memorial to pharmacy has never been placed in the Smithsonian grounds, and that is what Dr. Hancock wants done—a bust of William Procter to be erected there, that we may say to the world that pharmacy has a representative that the National government was pleased to accept for these notable grounds.

I move, Mr. President, that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated as a subscription from the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to the Procter Memorial Fund. (Applause.)

Dr. Dohme: I second the motion.

Mr. Hancock: I hardly know how to act in this matter, as I am a proxy. But I do know some of my father's ideas. It has been his idea for the past year or more to get some voluntary; individual subscriptions before the Associations come into it. I know a movement is on foot and a plan made to see certain persons and ask them to start the list with a substantial sum. I know my father cares more to go into the Association meeting in September with individual than with State subscriptions, and while I appreciate Mr. Hynson's motive, I believe if his motion is made at our next sessions it will be more in accord with my father's wishes.

Mr. Hynson: I make the motion, subject to the approval of Dr. Hancock.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Hancock read:

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association were present at the annual meeting in Kansas City last September: Charles Caspari, Jr.; Henry P. Hynson; Daniel Base; A. R. L. Dohme and John F. Hancock.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has a membership of 1,539 and is in a vigorous condition. Its meetings are beneficial to all members, but especially interesting to those who are able to attend.

The volumes of proceedings that are published each year constitute in themselves a valuable pharmaceutical library. The practical value of the report on the progress of Pharmacy should encourage all progressive pharmacists to become members. The annual dues are a poor remuneration for these published proceedings.

This 52d Annual Meeting has passed into history as being fully up to the standard, and the sessions of the various sections were

well attended and very instructive.

The Social features reflected great credit upon the local members and beautiful Kansas City, with its magnificent boulevards, was generally commented upon by the visitors. Added to this the trip afforded distant members an opportunity to see the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis and made the meeting doubly pleasant and instructive.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

It was moved, seconded and carried that this paper take the usual course.

Mr. Hynson: I made a resolution before I came down here I would keep quiet, but just now I cannot because the Committee on Publicity of the American Pharmaceutical Association wrote me personally and asked me please to urge as many members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association

as possible to come to the Atlantic City meeting, and gentlemen, I know from experience it will do you good. Come over and help us! The "Cry from Macedonia,"—"Come over and help us." The American Pharmaceutical Association does not need help except that all the good pharmacists be gotten together, and all the good ladies of the good pharmacists be gotten together, at the Atlantic City meeting, beginning September 4th. I am sure you will be pleased with the meeting, and we would be pleased to have you take active part in the Association. I hope the incoming President will appoint every member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association a delegate to the coming convention.

Mr. Hancock read Report of the Historical Commttee.

REPORT.

The Historical Committee appointed last year are pleased to report that they have been able to add another published volume to the Annual Proceedings of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, a sample of which is herewith presented.

One copy to each member has been mailed or otherwise deliv-

ered.

The proceedings of some other years in manuscript are missing, and very probably will never be found. This is to be regretted in the fact that some of the years for which the proceedings have been lost the Association held interesting meetings, of which there is no record except in the memory of a few members.

In the future the Archives of this Association should be care-

fully guarded, particularly as it is a chartered institution.

Your Committee regrets that the publication of the proceedings of 1886 limits the scope of their work.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

The motion was made that this report be adopted; it was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The next will be the Report of the Committee on Nominations, which we will ask Mr. Henry to read.

BETTERTON, MD., June 22, 1905.

Nominations for Officers:

For President-M. A. Toulson.

For First Vice-President-Henry Howard.

For Second Vice-President-Joel J. Barnett.

For Third Vice-President-Dr. W. C. Carson.

For Treasurer-H. R. Rudy.

For Secretary-Louis Schulze.

Executive Committee—H. A. B. Dunning, Chas. Schmidt, John H. Black.

We submit the above names for officers of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

J. E. HENRY,

Ј. Р. Ноок,

J. F. LEAY, Committee on Nominations.

The motion having been made by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the report be adopted, and upon the Secretary casting the ballot, the gentlemen nominated were declared elected.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is unfinished business.

Mr. Hancock: I do not know whether this next article I have here is under the head of unfinished business or under the head of new business. Father gave me this at the last moment. It is an appeal really to the pharmacists and druggists of America and whosoever it may interest in behalf of the Procter Memorial Fund. It has been read at sessions of the New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio and Pennsylvania Associations.

To the Pharmacists and Druggists of America and Whomsoever else this may interest—

GREETING:

At the Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1899, after the reading of the report of the Committee on the Semi-Centennial Celebration, Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, made the following remarks, "If that committee is to be continued I would like to draw their attention to one feature. There is one man who belonged to this association—one of the founders of this association, and the father of American Pharmacy, Wm. Procter, Jr.,—who is seemingly forgotten. It seems to

me, without saying anything against the other men who have lived and worked for the advancement of pharmacy and this association, that it is possible for this association at the time of our fiftieth anniversary to do something to commemorate his valuable work; it would be a grand thing for the association. There has been no man associated with this organization who has done so much, who has been such a faithful servant of this association in times gone by, who cared for it to the extent that William Procter, Jr., did; I hope when we meet in Philadelphia in 1902, that something will be done to commemorate the grand work William Procter, Jr., has done for this association and American Pharmacy."

At the next meeting held at Richmond, Va., in 1900, Professor Joseph P. Remington read an interesting memorial address on the life of Wm. Procter, Jr. This was published in the proceedings of that year.

Since that time the reminiscences of personal friends and various recommendations of pharmacists, teachers and editors have been published in the pages of the American Journal of Pharmacy and other pharmaceutical periodicals.

In 1901, President John F. Patton in his address to the American Pharmaceutical Association, referred to the remarks of Mr. Ebert made at the meeting in 1899; and subsequently his successor, President H. M. Whelpley, appointed a committee on the William Procter, Jr., Fund. This committee made a report at the semicentennial meeting in Philadelphia in 1902; in which they recommended that the life membership fund be changed to the William Procter, Jr., Fund. Other recommendations were made and a resolution was passed to hold the fund in reserve until it shall have amounted to \$25,000. After this report John F. Hancock made some remarks recommending the erection of a monument at the National Capitol as a memorial to Professor Procter; and at the Jubilee Session, A. E. Ebert read a memorial sketch of the late Professor Procter.

At the 1903 meeting of the Am. Phar. Asso. the William Procter, Jr., Fund Committee made a report in favor of not using any of the fund until \$25,000 shall have been collected. At this meeting, John F. Hancock presented a paper, advocating a memorial monument, and at the meeting in 1904 Mr. Hancock presented another paper in favor of this monument and offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, The American Pharmaceutical Association, from its inception has enrolled as members the most reputable and accomplished pharmacists and druggists in America, who by the character of their annual contributions have made it an ideal organization, and

Whereas, One of its founders, the late Prof. Wm. Procter, Jr.,

became its most distinguished and honored member, through his untiring energy, ability and valued services to the close of his life. Therefore.

Be it Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, said committee to be known as the Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund, whose business it shall be to solicit subscriptions for a memorial monument.

Resolved, That when a sufficient amount shall be collected by subscriptions, this association shall authorize and have erected in the Smithsonian grounds in Washington, D. C., a bronze monument commemorative of the late William Procter, Jr., "The Father of American Pharmacy."

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to invite the cooperation of the various State Pharmaceutical Associations, and all other bodies and individuals in sympathy with the undertaking, and that due credit be given to each subscriber.

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association shall be the custodian of all funds collected and shall disburse the same for the object herein named, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted.

William Procter, Jr., was the ninth and youngest child of Isaac and Rebecca Procter. He was born in the City of Baltimore, Md., on the 3rd of May, 1817. His paternal ancestor had come from England, in 1793, and engaged in the hardware business in Baltimore. He died from yellow fever, three years after the birth of William. When the estate was settled, there was very little money left for his widow to support and educate her children. William, however, possessed industrious and studious habits with accurate observation and good memory, and from his early youth, he economized his leisure hours in the pursuit of knowledge. At the age of 14, he engaged himself to Henry M. Zollickoffer, a reputable pharmacist of Philadelphia, Pa., under whose influences, and aided by the solicitude and directions of an educated and good mother, his intuitive mind sought associations that developed a strong character for usefulness.

In 1837, he was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy but remained with Mr. Zollickoffer as assistant and clerk until 1844, when he purchased the property at the southwest corner of Ninth and Lombard streets, and continued in business on these premises until his death in 1874.

In 1840 he was elected a member of his alma mater and soon became active and influential. His thought and ambition was liberally bestowed on the advancement of Pharmacy and his example in practice was to make it a profession. In 1846 the Chair of Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy was established by the Board of

Trustees and William Procter, Jr., was the only one considered for the position. He was the one member of the College who was preeminently qualified to teach, and by unanimous vote was the first pharmacist elected to a professorship in the oldest College of Pharmacy in America. He soon established for himself a character and reputation as a thoroughly qualified teacher.

In October 1847, he delivered a very interesting and instructive introductory address to his class, which was published in the American Journal of Pharmacy of that year. In 1846 he was elected associate editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy; and in 1850, when Professor Carson resigned the editorship, he was elected to succeed him, being the first pharmacist in America that was elected to the editorship of a pharmaceutical journal. He filled this position with great ability and made the Journal of practical value to Pharmacists and Druggists. For twenty years this Journal was under the editorial management of Professor Procter and its pages proclaim the value of his work to pharmacists. Its general index gives more than seven columns, and about five hundred and fifty items, under his name, exclusive of abstracts from foreign journals and editorials, greatly more than any other contributor and all of much scientific and practical value. No man of his time could have been more interested in the promotion of Pharmacy and surely no one more qualified.

In 1849, he was the American editor of Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy which was enlarged by important additions from his pen. In 1851 there was a convention held New York pursuant to an invitation of the New York College Pharmacy, the chief object which was to consult on the questions of standards for the inspection of drugs at the several ports of entry. Important business was transacted at this meeting and Prof. William Procter, Jr., was the most active delegate in attendance and in giving shape to the organization. The convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the following year. In the time that intervened, the mind and pen of Procter were busy making preparations and formulating plans for more perfect organization, and at the meeting he was thoroughly prepared for business and it was doubtless his thought that brought the American Pharmaceutical Association into active existence. After its organization he was always ready to render assistance, and was the most important factor in its development. No member has ever shown more loyalty and devotion to its service.

He has been the only member who was present at all of the annual meetings up to the time of his death, excepting the one that met in 1867 when he was a delegate to the International Pharmaceutical Congress which met in Paris, and the history of his life was largely the history of the organization and the early progress of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Space will not allow all that might be said in favor of Professor William Procter, Jr., the Peer of American Pharmacists. A review of the pages of the American Journal of Pharmacy and the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association will more fully express the value of his life and the influence on the higher aims of his chosen profession which he did so much to honor and extend. His influence for good was not confined to the pharmaceutical guild, but directly and indirectly the profession of medicine was substantially aided in the humane endeavor to cure diseases. He was in no sense a selfish man and his heart went out to all in sympathy and kindness, but not in a demonstrative manner. What he knew he was ready and willing to impart to others.

In his letter of resignation as editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy presented at a meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, December 27, 1870, he states, "It is now thirty-four years since my connection with the American Journal of Pharmacy as a contributor commenced, and about twenty-five years as coeditor and editor. During this period, time and labor have been freely given to make the work a continuous record of the progress of pharmacy, at home and abroad. For many years it was a labor of love, and despite the great sacrifices of time occasioned by contributing to its pages the labor was cheerfully given. I need hardly say that it has required an effort on my part to thus voluntarily resign a position fraught with so many pleasant memories."

In an article entitled Pharmaceutical Titles, he writes: "If their possession carried with it the knowledge and dignity which, sometimes it is presumed to represent, then titles might well be sought for as desirable evidences of accomplished work. Unfortunately, in

many instances there is no relationship."

He had conferred upon him the complimentary title of Doctor of Pharmacy, which he gracefully accepted, but never paraded; his aim was rather to acquire useful knowledge but he was not a seeker after the titles which he regarded as often misleading. He was devoted to young men who were in search of knowledge and at the last meeting that he attended of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a few months before his death, he read a paper, "Suggestions to Beginners," which illustrates the fact of his continued interest in Pharmaceutical students.

William Procter, Jr., has and ever will be regarded as the ideal representative of American Pharmacy, in the highest sense of public service. His colleagues, the medical profession and the public owe to his memory a debt of gratitude.

The loyal spirit of the people has been touched by the finding of the mortal remains of John Paul Jones; the founder of the United States Navy, after a long and expensive search by Ambassador Porter, as has just been announced from France. The United

States Government will substantially perpetuate his memory for service to the Nation. From this example, the American people, especially those who are endeavoring to promote public health and prolong human life, should pay tribute to the memory of the founder of professional pharmacy on the Western Continent, by erecting a memorial monument to Prof. William Procter, Jr., at the seat of the National Government.

That each individual may feel a personal interest, it is now the purpose of the undersigned Committee to solicit subscriptions from each and every pharmacist and druggist in America, retail, wholesale and manufacturing, and it is their earnest suggestion that each pharmacist may subscribe to this fund with a full realization that no matter what he may give, it will represent but a small fraction of the benefits that Professor Procter afforded to him individually as a pupil in Pharmacy.

Due acknowledgment will be made for the receipt of each sub-

scription.

JOHN F. HANCOCK, Chairman, Baltimore, HENRY KRAEMER, Philadelphia, BENJAMIN T. FAIRCHILD, New York, CARL S. N. HALLBERG, Chicago, FRANK C. HENRY, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hynson: I move that this be a accepted with the report of Dr. Hancock and referred to the Publication Committee.

This motion being seconded, was carried.

The motion then being made by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Henry, that the meeting adjourn, it was carried.

FOURTH SESSION.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Betterton, June 22, 1905—10 P. M. •

The Entertainment Committee having arranged for the installation of the newly elected officers to take place at the close of the banquet, which was given Thursday evening, June 22d, President Meredith was requested to call the assemblage to order.

President Meredith: Ladies and Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. The idea of asking any one to call this assembly to order. It is totally out of the question—it always has been. I have never come to a banquet of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association yet in which there has been any order at all. I do not know why it is unless it be the delegates get away from their drug stores once a year and try to be young, whether or not—that was my case to-day. I thought I was young until I tried to revault that fence. Now I believe I am getting as old as any one. I think the idea of installing the officers to-night before they prepare their speeches a pretty good one because I am informed reliably that Mr. Toulson expected to come down to-morrow morning, although he told me this morning he would rather have his son do so.

Of course his son cannot act as proxy. I think as his son could not, he would have gone home to-night and prepared a speech. That being the case, I think it is a good idea to install these officers when they have not had a chance to prepare their speeches. We all know the gentlemen who are to escort the newly-elected officers to the Chair to be installed are gentlemen who are ready of wit and always willing to show the other fellow up, and that is what they are going to do to-night in the presence of the crowd. I would ask Mr.

Hynson to escort the newly-elected president to the Chair to be installed.

Mr. Hynson: I am, Mr. President, very happy to present to you Mr. Toulson, because he is a native of good old Kent county. (Applause.) Old Kent county, the pride of the land. (Applause.) I believe Mr. Toulson is a representative citizen of Kent county and a representative citizen of Chestertown. I believe that he is a Christian gentleman, a gentleman of honor, of importance in this community, and I believe while he is honored by being made President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, that Association has honored itself by electing him President.

I take pleasure in presenting the gentleman to succeed your honorable self. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I take a great deal of pleasure in introducing to you Mr. M. A. Toulson, of Chestertown, the incoming President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. (Applause.)

Mr. Toulson: I just don't know where to start in my speech. There have been so many things said that it has got my mind to whirling so that it has confused me just a little. I am reminded of a bell that I have at my front door. It is very seldom that I retire earlier than eleven o'clock, and sometimes during the evening that bell, which makes enough noise to be heard several squares, wakes me up and startles me so I am hardly able to contain myself for the time being, and I am reminded of that bell to-night, for when I alighted from my carriage and came here and was notified I had been elected President, if the lightning had come out of a clear sky I could not have been more surprised.

I am a little surprised at the Association. I thought they had more consideration for my feelings, in the first place. But I hope I am not altogether unmindful of the appreciation that I have received at your hands. I certainly feel that you have conferred upon me a great honor, greater than I feel you should have done. There are others in the Association that are better equipped for this duty. I am

totally unequipped for it, I hardly know where to take hold first, but having been assured of the capability of the corps of officers that have been elected and will be my assistants in this matter I feel that I shall go forth with your sympathies and your co-operation, and I trust that the year coming in will be a year that shall be fraught with much interest in the State Pharmaceutical Association.

I said to Mr. Meredith about twilight that I wished he would so arrange it as to have the installation to-night so I might be here. I did have it in mind to have my son come here to-morrow. I am afraid if I had gone home to prepare that speech I would have been like the young man who went before a faculty of medicine. After having spent two years there, when he came up for examination, the questions came to him in such a manner he was so confused that when a question was propounded to him he said, "Gentlemen, I cannot answer that question, but I have copious notes on the subject," and I fear I should have come before you with copious notes, rather than as I have to-night."

I again thank you for the compliment conferred on me and wish the success of the Association for the coming year. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I hope the Association will back up to a man to give Mr. Toulson their support. I claim the honor of being the original Toulson man because I have been working for Mr. Toulson since 1900, at the Blue Mountain House.

Next will be the First Vice-President. I will ask Mr. Owen C. Smith and Mr. Henry to bring forward Mr. Howard.

Mr. Smith: Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you the First Vice-President of this Association for the incoming year and the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Henry Howard.

Mr. Toulson: Mr. Howard, I am glad to know you, take a seat, sir. (Speech.) (Speech.)

Mr. Howard: I don't like to be disobedient right at the start. The first order I had from the President was to take a seat. I cannot do anything but obey.

Mr. Meredith: Mr. Barnett, the Second Vice-President, is absent, so the next man to take his medicine will be Dr. Carson, and I will ask Mr. Schulze and Mr. Bond to bring Dr. Carson to the front.

Mr. Bond: Mr. President, I merely want to say that in spite of the fact that the gentleman had just partaken of this banquet and although you requested us to escort him, he did not need any assistance and I am very sure he will acquit himself creditably in a very beautiful speech. I have great pleasure in introducing Dr. Carson. (Applause.)

Dr. Carson: I was never guilty of making a speech. In the first place this is very unexpected proceedings as far as I am concerned and I am rather taken by surprise; in the second place, you have given us no time to prepare our speeches; in the third place, I am not capable of writing a speech.

PRESIDENT: Next in order is that of the Secretary. The Secretary this time is one of those fellows who has been through the mill so often I do not know whether it is necessary to escort him up here or not. To carry out the general custom, however, I will ask Mr. Brown and Mr. Sohl to bring Mr. Schulze to the front.

Mr. Brown: We have brought the wanderer home; he is in your hands.

Mr. Schulze: Ladies and gentlemen: Of course this is unexpected. I only knew it about eleven months ago. I do not know whether to feel like the railroad station's agent or whether to feel like the engineer in a little tale I heard the other evening. It seems Pat had been made station agent at a railroad station 'way off in the country—somewhere where they have one train a week that stops, but there was an express train that came through at midnight. One night the

express train was about two hours late and it came along at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. Pat went out with his lantern which he waved frantically and of course the order was given for "down brakes," and the train brought to a stand-still. The engineer jumped out of his cabin, rushed up to Pat and excitedly asked, "what's the matter, what's the matter!" "Shure," said Pat, "an' yure late, what's been kapin' ye! I've been waitin' for ye this long time!"

Now, I don't know whether I feel like Pat or the engineer.

I am thankful for this office because there is nothing to do and an immense salary attached to it, and that is a very good feature of all offices. I believe the salary is the same as that of a Philadelphia councilman. I did not seem to take notice just on what the salary is based. I must ask some of these politicians about that—Meredith here says he has been electioneering of late and has been canvassing for Mr. Toulson for two years. I don't know-maybe Mr. Meredith got the wrong name for the Secretary, if he was doing any work for him. He might have been like the minister at a certain baptism I once heard of. The child was presented to be baptized and the clergyman asked the usual question as to the name, to which the mother, who was afflicted with a lisp, replied, "Luthy, Thir": "Lucifer!" said the clergyman, "that's no name, I'll call him John," and the service proceeded. At its close the aunt of the infant said to the minister that he had given it the wrong name, that it should be "Lucy":—"It's a girl baby." (Laughter.)

Again, I thank you all for the honor you have shown me.

PRESIDENT: Let us have a speech from the next victim. I am afraid you all do not understand the situation. Mr. Schulze thinks he would make a pretty good permanent secretary and wants to make speech enough to last accordingly.

The next on the list is my partner, Rudy, and I would very much rather hear the speech he would make you than the one I will get when I get back home, because I was charged particularly when I left home to see to it that he did not get the nomination.

Mr. Hynson: Mr. President, just at this juncture, sir, I move you in a very serious manner that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Rudy for the very handsome way he has handled the office, and the Association desires him to continue in it as long as he conducts it in the same manner.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that Mr. Rudy be tendered a vote of thanks by the Association for the way in which he has handled his office.

I will make the remark that I am glad you made this motion because that lets me out with Rudy.

Mr. Brown: Please take a message to Mr. Rudy for me. Last year at the meeting at Mt. Holly a young man sent in a letter which was read at the Associaton and was enjoyed very much, at my expense. Ask Mr. Rudy to read Miles Standish's Courtship, and say to him for me, "Speak for yourself, John."

PRESIDENT: The next is the Executive Committee, and not one of them present, and I suppose they are just glad of it because when a man gets here he does not get very much show, and I am very glad, as the outgoing President, to know that the present body knows under what hardship we went into office, and to the present officers I only have to say that I know they will have the sincere backing of every member of the Association. There is not one of the officers who is not well-thought of by every member of the Association, and I can only bespeak for you a very successful year. You have good workers, and I know that well, and they will do their duty, you can depend upon it. (Applause.)

Mr. Brown: I wish to offer a motion. I move you, sir, that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the outgoing President for the efficient, able and sincere way in which he has managed the Association in 1904–5.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bond and carried.

Mr. Bond: Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not want you to have any fear that I am going to violate any confidence

when I tell you I was in Room 20 with a gentleman who has recently been elected a member of this Association, and he was making great preparation for an initiation. He had not the remotest idea of what the initiation consisted and we did not enlighten him, but I think that the most effective initiation that we could give him would be to call upon him at the present moment to make a speech. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Strobel.

Mr. Strobel: "Mr. Strobel" went up on the 7 o'clock boat.

Mr. Strobel: I am a very fine speechmaker, but unfortunately this evening I am too full for utterance. My sidepartner here had not had anything to eat for a long time and embraced the opportunity this evening to square matters and got me to keep him company, and for that reason I am not in a speech-making humor and beg to be excused.

Mr. Bond: Well, I beg to state that the Association will not accept that as a speech. I beg to state that the gentleman is not a full-fledged member until he has made a better speech. I hope that later in the evening he will feel equal to the occasion and be able to acquit himself more creditably. I do not propose, however, to have him try it on me after this meeting has adjourned, I warn him of that now.

Mr. Bond: We have one gentleman with us who has probably been more active than any one of us in providing entertainment for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. I say this seriously. He is the most modest and unassuming gentleman in the crowd. By himself he can talk a great deal, but he certainly seems to be abashed generally in the presence of several people, but I feel sure that after having recognized the services which he has rendered to this Association as I have, that he ought at least to be able to make a short speech to-night. I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Sohl, the honorary addition to the Entertainment Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Sohl: I was embarrassed when I was young and I have never recovered. As we have had a number of talks (I do not know that you would call them speeches)—if the Wedgewood Club had such talks given to them as speeches they would lock the door from the outside—let the people out first.

Well, I have finished. Has anybody else got anthing to say?

I have a bouquet here that I wish to give the lady that stopped eating last. Who is it?

I would refer to the fact that I am simply the working member of the committee; Mr. Hengst is the one who has the flow of language, the feast of reason, &c., &c.

Mr. Bond: We have had a sort of vaudeville performance—one of the contributors is a gentleman whose name I cannot recall to save my soul. I know it is Mack-something. I call on Mr. Mack to make a speech.

Mr. David McMenamin: Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I did not expect to be called upon at all. I hinted hard enough to be invited to this affair and finally was, but as a matter of fact, I did not know I should be expected to make a speech. Had I done so, I would have prepared the nicest little impromptu speech that I want to say as one of the guardians of the peace of Kent county, you have acquitted yourselves very well during your stay here. I had been under the impression that Maryland was the State of the farmer and the fisherman until Wednesday, but since then my impression is that Maryland is the State of the pharmacist and the physician. I trust that this Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association will adopt for its motto—it has one already, but it is in Latin and I don't speak it very well—the motto of the State, and that they will increase and multiply. I have been asked by a man whose name I won't mention, to get the name of "Pepsimint" in my remarks in order to get it in the stenographer's report that it may appear in your "Proceedings." I want to tell you a story about a friend of mine—an extremely modest

man, that is, in reply to his remarks he did not "expect to be made President." Gentlemen, I wish to state I came down here on Mr. Toulson's money. Now you can guess the rest. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hynson: And he has put it to a good use. I never saw a man use it better.

Mr. Boyd: I occupy a somewhat public position in the eyes of pharmacy, at least, and I hate to go on record, but I must say that Pepsimint has done me a great deal of good this evening.

Mr. McMenamin: Ask the stenographer to put that down.

Mr. Bond: I want to say that Mrs. and Mr. Baker have been elected members of this Association, and out of deference to the lady's feelings, I am going to call upon Mr. Baker to make a speech, feeling sure that Mrs. Baker could do very much better. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Toastmaster: In speaking for Mrs. Baker, who heads the list of applicants, we are both very happy indeed to have had the opportunity of attending this meeting. It has been rather an unusual one, and the first one that we have ever had an opportunity to attend. I presume it will be entirely out of order to undertake any serious discussion of pharmaceutical matters, but I wish to say, as one interested in pharmacy and pharmacists, that it has been a great pleasure for me to meet you and I feel very thankful to you for the heartiness of your reception, and I do not propose to take any of your time in a lengthy speech, but just to say this to the incoming President and to the members of the Association, that while I have not been associated with you in the past years, my business is such that we come very close to the pharmacists, and it shall ever be my pleasure to attend to any duties as a member of this Association to which the President may assign me. It is not my

intention to become a figurehead or a wall flower, but I desire that the President will call upon me at any time that he feels so disposed for anything that I may be able to do for this Association, because as a "has been" pharmacist, I have always had a very tender feeling for pharmacists. I realize as only a pharmacist can, the great deprivations which a pharmacist's life means—the long hours, the close study and the carefulness with which he must go about all the duties he has to perform. I have always said of the pharmacist, when we consider, in the first place he must be a professional man, he must be proficient from a professional point of view in order to perform the duties creditably and as the physicians expect, he must also be a business man, in order that he may at the end of the year have made enough for the demands of his family, that there is not another class of business or professional men which combine these two elements. not another class of men who apply themselves so closely with so little return, as the pharmacists, and therefore we cannot band ourselves together too closely. We cannot any of us do too much for an association of this kind, which means the life or death of your profession, and for that reason I feel, as I think every one ought to feel, that he cannot do too much, and that he cannot afford to take the position—"I have not time"—every pharmacist and every one interested in pharmacy should take the position that he always has time to attend to the legitimate demands of this or any other association, and that is why I take the position I do, that it shall always be my pleasure to perform any duty which the President or any other officer of this Association shall assign me. (Applause.)

Mr. Bond: Ladies and Gentlemen, I must confess that I made no mistake in calling upon Mr. Baker; I am sure we have all been edified by his address and I believe that particularly in this county with his name we might safely say we are going to elect him to the Legislature; a man who can make a speech of that description is certainly worthy of any office which is in the province of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and as Mr. Meredith has been on record for

years instrumental in Mr. Toulson's nomination, I want to announce myself now as Mr. Baker's supporter some time during the next century. A few months back it was my pleasure to preside over a somewhat similar meeting (I am saving this not with the intention of advertising that I have acted as toastmaster before, but because several of these gentlemen heard what I would like to say now, and I do not want them to think I am claiming it now as original) I made the statement that I was raised on the Western Shore of Maryland and that I had reached the age of what is commonly called "discretion" before I had ever visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Since my first visit however, I have been a constant visitor, and think I have learned a great many things about the Eastern Shore, the most conspicuous, perhaps, being that the Eastern Shore is a large Mutual Admiration Society. Those of us from the city feel somewhat abashed to-night in the presence of so many Eastern Shoremen, but we have a few pleasant and handsome things in the city of Baltimore, and one of the handsomest that we have in connection with our Association is present with us this evening. I am going to introduce Mr. Charles Morgan, of Baltimore, (Applause) and I am sure that we need not feel ashamed of our exhibit to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morgan:—Mr. Toastmaster: You always have required this speech of me. You know how much I like it, and I have not done anything to you. Every time you have asked me to take a drink I took it, but I will say this, that we feel very proud of these Eastern Shoremen. We are very glad to be with them, and I hope we will have the pleasure of being with them soon again.

Mr. Hynson: He was to look pretty, not say pretty.

Mr. Bond: To repeat what was said early in the evening, the chief aim of the Entertainment Committee is to provide entertainment for the ladies, and we have one gentleman who is particularly adept in telling the ladies how welcome they are and how glad we are to have them with us. I have

great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Hynson who has been talking a great deal but perhaps will have something original to say, and if he does not make it perfectly clear to you that the ladies are particularly welcome at these meetings you can feel assured that such is the case. (Applause.)

MR. HYNSON: Ladies, Mr. Toastmaster-ringmaster, I mean—Mr. Ex-President, Mr. President, Mrs. President: I have spent quite an enjoyable evening; it is no doubt but that I have shown my pleasure at being at the left hand of the Lady of the White House, at the right hand of the second Lady—or the third Lady—of the White House (I do not know which) and within hailing distance of the other Ladies of the White House, and in the neighborhood of a great many other ladies of whom I could say a great many nice things, too many in the presence of those who might have something to say at home. Mr. President, do you really want a speech or do you want me to sit down? I can do anything that is wanted. Well, I will try it. How long have I got? You know it does disturb a man if he thinks he has to make a speech. It reminds me on this occasion of that old mother-in-law story that I always tell about: A fellow's wife died, and at the time of the funeral when the undertaker was assigning the mourners to the carriages to go to the burial, he said to the bereaved man, "Get right in here, sir, get right in here with your mother-in-law, in the first carriage." "O, no," said the gentleman; "no I wont get in there," but the undertaker insisted, "You must, my dear sir," he said. "That's the usual custom." Well, said he, "if I must, I must, but you are spoiling the whole pleasure of the occasion." So you have spoiled all my pleasure and I do not believe I can make a speech.

But I can tell you a story or two. On this occasion I am also like a boy I will tell you about. He was in Sunday School and the teacher was telling him of the use of his organs—his eyes to see with, his ears to hear with, his mouth to eat with, hands to feel with, legs and feet to run with, his nose to smell with, when all at once the boy broke out crying. "Why," said the teacher, "what's the matter, what are

you crying for "? "Boo-hoo-o-," sobbed the little boy, "I am built all wrong, I am built all wrong. My nose is running and my feet smell." Now how can a man make a speech when he is built all wrong?

I don't know anything to say to you. I know that on this occasion everything is wrong. I am wrong, you are wrong, Bond is wrong, Mr. Toulson has gone wrong—everything is wrong.

Did you ever hear that little story about the "Petrified Valley"? Well, once there was a man who had been told of a wonderful land where everything was petrified—man, beast. nature—in fact, everything, and this man was deeply interested in such a state of affairs and took occasion to visit the section about which the tale was told and there interviewed one of the natives on the matter. He listened to the native's account of the strange happenings in this remarkable place. listened incredulously, however, and the old man was compelled to recite at length his story in his efforts to convince the skeptic inquirer. "Why," said the old fellow, "Once a man down in that country was out gunning, and he wished to shoot a pigeon, so he raised his gun, took aim and fired -and what do you think happened? Why the man was petrified, the dog was petrified, the gun was petrified, and the pigeon was petrified. Yes, sir, petrified right up in the air!" "But, my dear sir," said the gentleman, "did you never hear of such a thing as the law of gravitation—the bird could not stay up in the air, it must fall to the earth." "Of course, of course, but this time gravitation was petrified, too."

Now I am going to say in regard to this meeting, as I generally try to say, a few words of seriousness. My visit to the Eastern Shore, and especially to this spot. as I said in my response to the address of welcome on last Wednesday, is a source of keen gratification. I remember before I left this country I was quite anxious to get out of it, thinking there was much more beyond, that I would find elsewhere greater ease, greater comfort and greater luxury, and that I would seek some better land, but I have found after about forty

years' experience, amid trials, the ups and downs of life, with some little success, some little sorrow, some reverses, and with some commendation, that I made a mistake. I believe we can find good old solid comfort only in the country, in the land of flowers, of fields of wheat and waving corn, and I believe we might take the lesson to ourselves that it is in the country, indeed, that we find life the best, that we feel the greatest content after all, and those that are fortunate enough to realize this, will find the good old Eastern Shore the best place in all the country.

In regard to the ladies: I believe the ladies have added to this occasion very materially. I think we are all very grateful for their presence. We hope they will come again, that they will come often and bring all their sisters with them, and whenever we have occasions of this kind their addresses should be at our command so we could send them invitations. Those that have husbands, leave them behind; those that have sweethearts, leave them behind, and come here and have a good time with old bachelors like Mr. Hengst.

I want to thank the ladies on behalf of the Association, for their presence here and to say again we are always glad to have them with us. (Applause.)

Mr. Bond: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have shown you a few of our exhibits from the Western Shore, some of them have been transplanted, it is true, and it seems to me that it would be particularly fitting at this moment to introduce a representative of the Eastern Shore. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Henry, of East New Market. (Applause).

Mr. Henry: I thank you for the honor you grant me, but I think enough has already been said to-night, so I will give my place to some one else.

Mr. Bond: I am sure that we have all spent a most enjoyable evening, and on behalf of the Entertainment Committee we thank you all for your attendance, and we hope that you have been sufficiently entertained to warrant your attending the next meeting. If the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee has nothing further to say, I propose that we adjourn to the porch and have a confidential talk, or just whatever sort of a talk that suits us, before we retire.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

Betterton, June 23, 1905. 9 A. M.

The meeting was called to order at 9.15 a. m., with Mr. Henry Howard, First Vice-President in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the third session was called for. The same were read by Mr. Owen C. Smith and approved.

The question of auditing the Treasurer's Report by the Executive Committee was brought up.

Mr. Meredith: I move that we appoint two members, who with Mr. Morgan, shall audit the Treasurer's Report.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Strobel, was carried, and Messrs. Fouch and Strobel were appointed to serve with Mr. Morgan in auditing the Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Smith: I have a communication here from the Committee on Ethics, rather a lengthy one, which comes up under the head of unfinished business.

The motion being made by Mr. Meredith and seconded by Mr. Morgan this report was received and referred to the next annual meeting.

To the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on Ethics wish to report as follows:

We think the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association as well as every other similar association should have a Code of Ethics for their guidance and to which they should adhere. We think also there should be uniformity in the codes of the associations representing various sections.

We submit herewith a copy of the Code of the Florida Association, the only code we have at hand—which we think covers the subject in a very satisfactory manner.

We recommend the adoption of the same as the Code of this Association, subject to any changes thought necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY, A. J. CONNING, H. MAISCH, BENJAMIN MCALLISTER,

Committee.

CODE OF ETHICS.

The Pharmaceutical profession, being one which demands knowledge, skill and integrity on the part of those engaged in it, and being associated with the medical profession in the responsible duties of preserving the public health and dispensing the useful, though often dangerous, agents adapted to the cure of disease, its members should be united on the ethical principles to be observed in their relations to each other, to the medical profession and to the public.

The Florida State Pharmaceutical Association being an organization embracing among its members a large number of eminent pharmacists, manufacturers, chemists and scientists, being desirous that, in relation to professional conduct and probity, there shall be a corresponding disposition to advance, its members have subscribed to the following fundamental principles for the government of their professional conduct:

 We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations.

In compounding a prescription written in a foreign country, the pharmacopæia recognized as authority in that country is to be followed. For unofficial preparations we advocate the adoption of uniform formulas in accordance with the National Formulary, or other standard works, published by national or international agreement.

- 2. While at present, the Association does not feel authorized in requiring its members to abandon the sale of proprietary medicines, it earnestly recommends the propriety of discouraging their employment.
- 3. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for knowledge and skill, and the charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparation, as well as by the cost of the article sold. Although location and other circumstances necessarily affect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.
- 4. No apothecary should be engaged in furthering the interests of any particular physician to the prejudice of other reputable

members of the medical profession. We emphatically condemn the allowances of and percentage on prescriptions to physicians as unjust to the public and detrimental to both professions.

5. As the diagnosis and treatment of disease belong to the province of medicine, and as a pharmaceutical education does not qualify the pharmacist for the discharge of these responsible duties. we should, where it is practicable, refer applicants for medical aid to a regular physician. And we, likewise, hold that medical practitioners should recognize the value of pharmaceutical education and relegate the compounding of prescriptions and the dispensing of all medicines to pharmacists.

As medical practitioners occasionally commit errors in their prescriptions which may or may not involve ill consequences to the patient if dispensed, and be injurious to the character of the prescriber, it is held to be the duty of the apothecary in all such cases to protect the physician and to have the corrections made, if possible, without the knowledge of the patient, so that the physician may be screened from censure. When the errors are of such a character as not to be apparent, without the knowledge of circumstances beyond the reach of the apothecary, we hold him to be blameless in case of ill consequences. As the original prescription is his guarantee, we recommend that it should always be retained by the apothecary.

Apothecaries, likewise, are liable to commit errors in compounding prescriptions, and we hold that in all such cases it is the duty of the physician to protect the interests of the dispenser, and

stand between him and the patient, as far as possible.

7. The apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active remedy may be productive of serious consequences, duty demands that he should exercise his expert knowledge and good judgment in the selection and preparation of remedies. that substitution or the sale of impure drugs or medicines, when pure articles can be obtained, is highly culpable, and that it is the duty of every apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

8. As there are many powerful substances that rank as poison, which are constantly kept by apothecaries and prescribed by physicians, and which are only safe in their hands, we hold that the apothecary is not justified in vending these powerful agents indiscriminately to persons unqualified to administer them and that a prescription should always be required when intended for medicinal When the poisons are intended for technical purposes, or for the destruction of animals or vermin, the sales should only be made to responsible persons and strictly in accordance with the State law governing the sale of such poisons.

9. While we recognize the value of spirituous liquors as therapeutic agents, and the necessity of pharmacists dispensing these legitimately in accordance with the physician's prescriptions, we condemn, as degrading and unprofessional any attempt to make such sales a prominent feature of the business.

We discountenance any attempt to foster or increase the use of opiates or injurious drugs possessing the power of enslaving the consumer to habitual use.

We hold that where there is good reason to believe that the purchaser is habitually using stimulants, opiates or other injurious drugs, that we should discourage such practice by every means possible, and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing drugs liable to such dangerous abuse.

10. As pharmacy is a progressive profession, its followers should by continuous study and application, keep abreast of the advances made in medicine and the sciences. It becomes our duty to encourage the elevation of our chosen profession by stimulating research, investigation and study.

Special care should be exercised in the selection of our assistants. No apprentice to the business of apothecary should be taken for a less term than four years, unless he has already served a portion of that time in an establishment of good character. Assistants, at the first opportunity, should be entered as students in a college of pharmacy and encouraged to secure a thorough education. As the progress of our profession, in the scale of scientific attainment, must depend mainly upon those who are yet to enter it, it is recommended that those applicants who have had the advantage of a good preliminary education, including the Latin language, should be preferred.

CHAIR: The next in order is the reading of any papers and discussion of the same. There is one paper here, I think, on Ammonium Phosphate, by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Smith: I move, sir, that it be read by title and published in the Proceedings.

Mr. Meredith: I am sorry that paper was not read yesterday. It is one that lots of the members manifested a desire to hear, but this morning there are not enough here to listen to it.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Brown, was carried.

MR. SCHULZE: I have several papers that I wish to read by title. In the case of my own, I would not object to reading it, but the number of members present is so small I think it simply should go in the proceedings. It is entitled "Prescription Symposium," and I had hoped it would bring forth considerable discussion. They rushed us through the meeting yesterday or else I could have brought it in then. I have another one "The Diptheria Anti-Toxic Unit of the New U. S. Pharmacopæia," by Henry P. Hynson, and one on "Some Assay Work on Dover's Powders," by E. F. Kelly.

The motion being made that these papers be read by title and published in the proceeding—same was seconded and carried.

Mr. Smith: I also hold a letter here from Merck & Co., offering a prize for the best paper presented at this meeting. We might award this prize to some one of the papers or we could offer this prize to the best paper presented at the next meeting, whichever course it seems fit to take.

Mr. Brown: As the letter was not received in time for this meeting and the members did not know the contents, I think Mr. Smith idea a good one.

Mr. Smith: I also have a letter from James Baily & Sons that might be put in the proceedings.

Mr. G. Frank Bailey was appointed delegate from the National Wholesalers' Association.

Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1905.

Mr. Owen C. Smith, Secretary, 1501 N. Fulton ave., city—

DEAR SIR:

I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, at Betterton, Md., June 20th to 23rd.

Two or three of our office force are away on their vacation, therefore it is impossible for me to attend. I regret this exceedingly.

Yours truly,

G. FRANK BAILY.

Mr. Schulze: Mr. President, there is a communication here from the National Association of Retail Druggists. I move the resolutions therein be adopted. I might say the same resolutions were adopted last year.

Mr. Smith: Is there any special resolution we want to adopt?

Mr. Schulze: They are same as last year advocating the Mann bill and the reduction of tax on alcohol.

Mr. Smith: I move this paper from the N. A. R. D. be adopted with the exception of the one resolution pertaining to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association affiliating with the N. A. R. D., and that we give them our moral support.

CHAIR: You have all heard the question. What action do you take?

The motion being seconded by Mr. Brown, it was carried.

Being next in order, the ballot was then taken for the naming of a successor to the member on the Board of Pharmacy whose term expires May 1, 1906.

Messrs. Brown and Sohl were appointed tellers. As a result of the election the names of O. C. Smith, Louis Schulze and W. E. Brown are to be submitted to the Governor for appointment on the Board of Pharmacy.

CHAIR: Is there any other unfinished business before the Association?

None was reported.

Mr. Smith: I move that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Crew, the manager of Hotel Rigbie.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Smith: I move, sir, that we extend a rising vote

of thanks to Mr. Pepsimint, and that he be requested to make a speech. Mr. Pepsimint, please step forward.

Mr. David McMenamin: I acknowledge with appreciation this vote of thanks and wish to say I have had quite as much, if not more pleasure, in my connection with this convention than the rest of you have had.

Mr. Smith: I move, sir, that we tender a rising vote of thanks to our official stenographer, Miss Torsch.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the Report of the Auditing Committee on the Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Morgan: Mr. President, we find the accounts correct, but in the absence of the bank book, you know, we are a little at sea, but we find the report correct. The Treasurer calls the attention of this Association to the importance of enforcing the ruling not to consider a new member unless his application is accompanied by the initiation fee and yearly dues. Now it seems to me when the Treasurer offers such a suggestion there ought to be something done in the matter. There are a great number of names handed in and members are elected, and I am satisfied that often fifty per cent. of them never remit, and it gives the Treasurer a great deal of extra and unnecessary work, and costs the Association money for postage as a result. It seems to me this Association ought to do something in that matter.

CHAIR: Have we not done away with the initiation fee?

Mr. Morgan: We have, but the annual dues ought to accompany applications.

Mr. Smith: I move, sir, in the future the application blanks should be printed to read, "We hereby subscribe \$2.00, &c.," or something to that effect.

Mr. Morgan: This matter was discussed at length at the last meeting and it seems to me there ought to be some regard paid to it.

CHAIR: We intend to have a blank something similar to that of the American Association.

Mr. Smith: I move, sir, that we adopt the recommendation of the Treasurer, and that new application blanks be printed in such form that applicants will know they must send their \$2.00 with the application.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Fouch, it was carried.

There being no further business before the meeting, a motion was made to adjourn, seconded and carried.

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.

I presume that it is your expectation that papers submitted to be read at your meetings treat of subjects of well known therapeutic value. When I promised your committee to prepare a paper it was my intention to write upon some such subject, but in thinking the matter over, I concluded that it might be of greater interest to some to step aside from the beaten path and take as my subject a chemical which had been developed for its therapeutic value, dropped because the expectations were not realized, became obsolete, and after years of oblivion suddenly sprang into prominence by reason of the discovery of a new use for it.

The subject which I have selected for this illustration is Ammonium Phosphate. This was originally proposed as a remedy for gout, rheumatism and diabetes, it was claimed that it had a decided advantage in neutralizing uric acid in the urine, but extensive experiment proved that it had no advantage over the carbonates of the alkalies and a decided disadvantage from the fact that it favored the formation of Ammoniaco-Magnesian Calculi, Therefore its use never became extensive or popular with the medical profession, and it is quite possible that few pharmacists include it in their stock.

Notwithstanding its failure from a therapeutic standpoint, Ammonium Phosphate has recently become a very important salt because of the discovery of its utility as an element in making wood and fabrics fire-proof.

The subject of making inflammable material fire-proof has attracted the attention of the chemists since early in the eighteenth

century.

The first attempt to put such a theory into practice seems to have been by the Bavarian chemist Fuchs in 1820, who applied silicate of soda to the wood used for the interior construction and to the hangings, in the rebuilding of the Munich theatre. The treatment was, however, confined to surface application and proved of very little value. Besides silica of soda, borax, the salts of Zinc and Copper, and the chlorides of the alkalies and of calcium and magnesium were extensively experimented with both by methods of surface application and by the Boucheric method of gradual sub-displacement. Very little was accomplished in the way of practical results until 1893 when Peter Lochtin conducted a series of experiments with 29 water-soluble compounds and 17 substances insoluble in water. In these experiments Lochtin used strips of heavy filter paper, and while they were of considerable value in determining the practicability of fireproofing fibrous material; and substances which would make the fibre uninflammable, they did not solve the most important problem of how to make the wood fire-proof.

The results obtained by Lochtin were practically the same as obtained by Lussac and others who conducted the early experiments.

The theory of fire-proofing was practically established by these experiments, but they failed to discover a practical method for treating wood because of not having at that time apparatus that would accomplish thorough impregnation. The consensus of opinion of those who conducted these experiments, was that there were three classes of available material.

First—Substances which on heating, would leave an infusible earthy residue to cover the combustible fibre and thus protect it.

Second—Substances which fuse at a moderate heat and thereby coat the fibre with a glassy protective coating.

Third—Volatile salts which liberate gasses that do not support combustion and tend to extinguish flame.

To the first class belong alum, lime and magnesia salts; to the second, borax and silicate of soda, and to the third, the salts of Ammonia.

These early experiments clearly demonstrated that the most efficient salts were alumina and ammonia. At present Aluminum Sulphate, or a mixture of Ammonium Phosphate and of Ammonium Sulphate are generally used.

While the subject of fire-proofing is merely incidental to this paper, it may be of interest to note the great progress made, within the last few years, in the methods for impregnating wood.

The first successful method discovered was, to place the wood in a steel cylinder, thoroughly steam to swell it and open the pores: application of a vacuum to withdraw the sap and cell contents, and finally admit the treating solution and apply hydraulic pressure of about 150 lbs. for from 30 to 40 hours.

The invention of James L. Ferrell, M. E., accomplished great improvement in the method and I think is the apparatus used by

the several concerns who make a specialty of fire-proofing wood. A full description of this apparatus will be found in the *Scientific American*, issue of July 28, 1900.

Another use for Ammonium Phosphate which has recently been discovered is for the preliminary treatment of cotton, yarns and tissues of vegetable fibres which are to be dyed, also as a mordant in the dying of silk.

This salt is not now in general use for these purposes and may be said to be still in the experimental stage, but I believe its advantage will eventually be recognized by the manufacture of textiles.

Every dyer recognizes the great difficulty experienced in scouring the tissues of fine yarns and loose cotton evenly and thoroughly without injury to the fibre. Splendid results have been obtained by the use of this salt. Its high percentage phosphoric acid causes thorough scouring of the material, while its ready solubility permits washing out easily and quickly. It is especially efficient in removing the gum from turkey-red dyed yarns and tissues.

It has been found excellent for finishing cloth, jute goods, zephrs, chiffons, muslins, linens, &c.; giving a full solid and soft touch, and superior to the recognized finishing agents such as Calcium Chloride and Magnesium Chloride.

There are three different salts made-

The Mono Ammonium is the one with which most of the experiments have been made and the one in demand for the purposes mentioned. The method of manufacture is practically the same as originally described in the British Pharmacopæia. The only changes made have been the substitution of crude materials for the pure and mechanical methods to produce the largest quantity at the lowest cost.

I realize that this paper is not along the lines of general interest to the pharmacist, and apologize for the digression from your usual order. My only excuse is a desire to throw a little light upon a subject scarcely mentioned in the text books, to illustrate how it is possible that a product may have been cast aside by one branch of the profession as useless and found to be of considerable value to anoth—also, to give you an idea of the class of research work which—manufacturing chemist must pursue in order to keep abreast of the class.

H. F. BAKER.

SOME ESSAY WORK ON DOVER'S POWDER.

While casting around for a subject for this paper it occurred to me that it might be interesting to point out some of the every-day difficulties which the assayist of regular pharmaceuticals has to encounter; to depart from the usual rule of describing successful assays and write about an examination which has been, more or less, a failure. I say more or less, since every such investigation, however much a failure is actual results sought, is certain to prove interesting if carried out faithfully, and to bring out new points in this line of assay work which is still in its infancy.

Dover's Powder presents just such a knotty problem, more interesting because of its long and almost universal use. Dover's Powder contains besides an inert diluent, two potent drugs—Ipecac and Opium-for each of which we have satisfactory methods of assay, but no method of assaying the preparation could be found in pharmaceutical literature nor any mention of any work having been done towards working out any such method, although the preparation contains as much Opium as Laudanum besides ten percent. Ipecac. Of course any maker of Dover's Powder can easily satisfy himself of the strength and purity of Opium and Ipecac used in its preparation but it is, as will be seen later, quite a difficult matter to determine accurately the amount of Opium and Ipecac contained in a finished product which is, after all, the only method of protecting both himself and the user against mistakes in the compounding. The 1900 U.S.P. will require definite alkaloidal strengths for both Opium and Ipecac and therefore the amounts of both these drugs, contained in any given sample of Dovers Powders, could easily be determined if their respective alkaloids could be separated. The method for determining Morphine in Opium is so well known as to require no comment. In assaying Ipecac its Alkaloids, Cephaeline and Emetine, are first extracted with light ether-chloroform mixture in the presence of Ammonia water. The etherial solution of Alkaloids is shaken out with a weak acid solution which is, in turn, rendered alkaline with Ammonia, and the alkaloids dissolved in ether, the ether evaporated and the alkaloids determined by titration in the usual manner. Milk sugar the third constituent of Dover's Powder is a neutral substance, soluble in about six parts of water at 15° C., soluble in one part of boiling water, but insoluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform or any mixture of same.

For this work a quantity of Dover's Powder was made, using pure milk sugar, and Opium and Ipecac of known strength. As the Ipecac alkaloids are insoluble in water and as water thoroughly exhausts Opium, I first tried this menstruum for exhausting a sample of the Dover's Powder hoping to separate the Opium. But

this method was soon found impractical, since, if enough water was used to exhaust the Opium, the quantity of the milk sugar dissolved was sufficient to render the solution mucilaginous and filtration impossible.

Trying to avoid this trouble with the milk sugar I next tried as solvents ether, chloroform and alcohol in turn. Each proved to be thoroughly inefficient since, although they exhausted the Ipecac and did not dissolve any milk sugar, the Opium Alkaloids were partially but not wholly soluble in these menstruums, enough however going into solution to render any subsequent determination of the Ipecac Alkaloids thoroughly unreliable.

By repeated trials it was found that hot 75% alcohol dissolved very little milk sugar but did thoroughly exhaust both Ipecac and Opium.

A quantity of the Dover's Powder was then treated in a flask, provided with a reflux condenser, with successive portions of 75° alcohol, each portion being filtered while hot, until the Ipecac and Opium were exhausted, as was shown by the fact that the last alcoholic washings gave none of the characteristic alkaloidal reactions, when treated in the proper manner. The milk-sugar being eliminated by this manipulation, the question now was how to separate the Ipecac and Opium alkaloids. With this in view the combined alcoholic washings were evaporated and treated as follows:

First—From an aliquot part I tried to precipitate the morphine by U. S. P. method, but the amount of resulting morphine was too low and the alkaloid very impure.

Second—Another portion was taken up in a weak acid solution and filtered to remove resins and other impurities. As it is well known that all the alkaloids present, except morphine, are soluble in Benzol, I hoped to separate the morphine by rendering the purified acid solution of the alkaloids alkaline, and shaking out with Benzol. But the Benzol gave such persistent emulsions that the method had to be given up.

Third—To avoid emulsions, the acid solution of alkaloids was placed in a perforator and, after being rendered alkaline, treated for several hours with Benzol. This Benzol solution of the Ipecac alkaloids and the Opium alkaloids minus morphine, was evaporated, taken up in acid filtered, solution rendered alkaline and shaken out with ether which removed the Ipecac alkaloids, and the ether soluble Opium alkaloids. As these are present in very small quantities, they could hardly interfere to any extent with the determination. The ether upon evaporation left a resinous mass, which rendered titration of the alkaloids impossible, as the color reactions of the several indicators tried could not be distinctly seen. There is a process for separating Cephaeline and Emetine, and as this process involves a purification of the alkaloids, it was tried, but

proved a failure, owing to the excessive amount of impurities present.

Although this last method proved to be a step in the right direction, all that had been learned was that any method of separation based on the solvents so far tried was useless; but that the Benzol extraction did give some promise. So Benzol was substituted for 75 per cent. alcohol in the original extraction. Dover's Powder was rubbed into a paste with Sodium Carbonate solution and allowed to stand ever night to insure alkalinity; was then dried, powdered and treated in a reflux condenser flask with Benzol. It was found that Benzol did not extract so much resinous and other impurities as did the 75 per cent, alcohol, but at the same time it did not exhaust the Opium and Ipecac, so was also a failure. To facilitate the exhaustion with the Benzol the Soxhlet apparatus was brought into play. The Dover's Powder after being treated with Sod. Carbonate, dried and powdered, was thoroughly mixed with purified sand, placed in a Soxhlet and treated for several hours with Benzol. The Benzol Sol. was evaporated and the Ipecac Alkaloids separated as above, and this time the result proved very satisfactory. At last a good method of separating one constituent, the Ipecac, had been found. Now the Morphine, from which the Opium could be determined, was left in the Soxhlet, with the milk, sugar and impurities from the Ipecac and Opium. This mixture was removed from the Soxhlet, heated to drive out all Benzol, placed back, and treated with Acetic Ether which is one of the best solvents for alkaloidal morphine. But the Acetic Ether, like the 75 per cent. alcohol, proved to be equally as good a solvent for resins, etc., as for morphine, and if the resulting morphine was purified, too much was lost in the manipulations necessary. There are several good solvents for morphine, such as amylalcohol, etc., and possibly some one of these, if substituted for the acetic ether, might extract the morphine without dissolving so much of the impurities.

Unfortunately other work intervened and I was notable to continue the experiments, and I therefore present an incomplete paper, hoping that it may prove interesting, and that these brief outlines of the methods tried may be of service to any one who may take up this interesting problem.

E. F. Kelly.

A PRESCRIPTION SYMPOSIUM.

It is not our intention to introduce anything startling or wonderful in this feast for the intellect, but rather to stimulate discussion upon the prescriptions here introduced, which were culled at random from our files, as also encourage others to produce for discussion any difficulty along this line they might have experienced in their daily practice.

The prescription department above all others is the professional part of pharmacy and should be jealously guarded as such by pharmacists who would stand among their fellowmen as professional men and not mere merchants; to uphold this standard not only should the pharmacist, by study, experiments and careful selection of drugs, chemicals, etc., fit himself for the proper conduct of this important work, but he must likewise encourage the physicians with whom he comes in contact to use only such products as are recognized by the Pharmacopæia or the Nat. Form., and discourage the use of the numerous semi-quack remedies exploited by retailers, manufacturers, physicians and patent medicine houses.

However, it is not our intention at this time to discuss the merits or demerits of so-called pharmaceuticals, but as already intimated, to present to you several prescriptions and the modus operandi pursued in their preparation, as also such criticisms as are

deemed in order.

R	<u>لا</u> .								
ĺ	Phenacetine								5i ss.
	Sod. Brom								3ii.
	Codein. Sulph								grs. VI.
	Syr. Tolu								ži ss.
	Ess. Pepsin					. 0	١.	s.	Ziii.
			_				•		9

Misc. Sig. One teaspoonful every three hours in water.

This brings up the question of combining an alkaloid with an alkaline bromide, which we all know is liable to bring about precipitation of the alkaloid in the form of a bromide, hence our method of preparing this prescription is to dissolve the alkaloid in an ounce of the Ess. Pepsin; mix by trituration the Phenacetine, Sodium Bromide and Syr. Tolu, introduce this mixture into a graduate, add the solution of Codeine Sulph. and sufficient Ess. Pepsin to make the required amount.

R _k						
Iodi					. grs. XV.	
					. grs. XXX.	
					. 5vi.	
					. 3ii.	

Mft. Sol. Sig. 10 drops in a glass of water as a gargle.

In this case we simply dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in water and add the glycerine.

R.						
Sodii Salicylatis						5ii.
Antipyrini						
Sol. Magendie .						
Syr. Rubi Idae .						
Aq. Menth. Pip.						

Mft. Sol. Sig. One teaspoonful every 3 hours in water.

There are several things we desire to call your attention to in this prescription to, first, the combination of sodium salicylate and antipyrin is supposed to form salipyrin or at least it is claimed has the same effect, thereby giving a remedy that is much less expensive than the imported synthetic; secondly, we would advise the preparation of solution Magendi always at the time it is wanted, as it requires but a few seconds, and thereby the fungus growth that forms in the solution when kept on the shelf is avoided; lastly, dissolve the sodium salicylate and antipyrin in one ounce of peppermint water and the full amount of syrup of raspberry, add the Magendie's solution and sufficient peppermint water to make 3 fl.ozs. Dispense with a "shake well" label to prevent danger from precipitation of alkaloid.

Ŗ.

Chininae Sulp. grs. XVI.
Acid.Arseniosi . . . grs. 1-6.
Ferri Reducti . . . grs. VI.
Strychnin Sulph. . . grs. \(\frac{1}{2}\).
Oleoresin. Piper. Nig. . gtt. VIII.

Mft. Caps. No. VIII. Sig. One 4 times a day.

Our method of procedure in cases of this kind is to make triturations of arsenious acid and strychnine sulphate, of which one grain equals the fraction required; the required quantity is then triturated with the reduced iron as thereby a distinct color is given to the powder and their uniform distribution is more distinctly shown, then add the quinine sulphate and after thorough trituration the oleoresin of black pepper, again triturate thoroughly and fill into capsules.

Ŗ.

Strychnin. Sulph. gr. ¼.
Spt. Glononi M. XX.
Tinet. Strophanthus . . . M. XXX.
Morph. Sulph. grs. III.

Mft. Capsules No. XX (small) Sig. One every three hours.

The amounts herein named are to small to allow for division into liquid capsules; hence we add gradually sufficient powdered licorice root to form a mass and divide into capsules.

F	ζ.										
	Icht	hyolis .								. ;	5i.
	Ext.	Bellad	or	in	ae					. [)i.
	Ol. I	3ergam	ot						gtt		ZV.
	Petr	olatum							q.s	. 3	ξi.

Mft. Ungt. Sig. Apply locally.

It occurred to us that in such cases as this the extract of belladonna could be made uniformly smooth by rubbing with the ichthyol, and experience has proven this to be a fact; the oil of bergamot is added to destroy the disagreeable odor of the ammonium salt, which it does very nicely and is added after rubbing together the extract and ichthyol: the prescription is then completed by rubbing with sufficient petrolatum to make one ounce.

Sig. As directed.

In preparing this prescription, having been told by the physician that he wanted but a small amount, in fact, one fluid drachm being more than sufficient, we weighed 49 grs. of distilled water and dissolved in this one grain of silver nitrate.

 R.
 Kali Bicarb.
 9 ii.

 Natrii Salicylatis
 9 ii.

 Tinet. Guaiaei
 5 iii.

 Tinet. Cinchon. Comp.
 5 iii.

 Mellis
 5 i.

 Syr. Simplicis
 q. s. 5 iii.

Misce. Sig. One teaspoonful in water every two hours.

To prevent a lumpy precipitation of the resin of guaiac in this mixture, we triturate the tincture thereof with the honey gradually added, to which we then add the tinct cinchon comp., and after triturating the salts with one fluid ounce of simple syrup, combine the two mixtures and add sufficient syrup to make the required quantity.

R. Nitroglycerni gr. 1-100.

Sig. One every 2 hours.

This ambiguous prescription was received by us a few weeks ago: not being able to reach the physician and knowing it was one of those cases that demand prompt attention, as it was being alternated with tincture of digitalis, we dispensed hypodermic tablets of nitroglycerin, containing 1-100 grain each, on account of their ready solubility and prompt action.

This is the prescription of a German physician, who, having learned his profession in the fatherland, remains true to the remedies of its Pharmacopæia. The first ingredient is no doubt at once recognized as simple tincture of cinchona, but the second is perhaps somewhat puzzling, this on reference to the German Pharmacopæia, will be found to be composed of sulphuric acid 15 volumes to alcohol 45 volumes.

Ft. Pil. No. XXX. Sig. One every 3 hours.

Our method of preparing these pills is to add sufficient powdered licorice root to form a mass and increase adhesion by a small amount of tragacanth. We desire to state that by experience we find licorice root in fine powder the best absorbent for this or similar masses.

R.Hydr. Chlor5iii.Petass. Brom.5ii.Morph. Sulph.gr. I.Ext. Cannabis Indic.gr. II.Ext. Hyoscamigr. II.Elix. Stoma5iii.

Misc. Sig. Teaspoonful every 2 hours until relieved—not when sleeping.

Here we note first, faulty abbreviation: at the first glance the first ingredient might be taken for a mercury salt; of course on reading farther and recognizing that the intention of the prescriber is to relieve pain and produce sleep, it at once occurs to us that chloral hydrate is the article wanted; secondly, we recognize this as a dangerous mixture even were the ingredients of the last article known, but where in this case the diluent is an article of which absolutely nothing is known except the name, it being marketed without any further information on the label and absolutely no literature whatever, even having a fictitious place of manufacture given, what can the pharmacist do to prevent danger resulting from the powerful drugs contained in this prescription; the only thing we know to do is to make an aqueous solution of the morphine sulphate: dissolve the extracts in a portion of the elixir; the chemicals in another portion combine these three solutions and dispense with a "shake well" label, trusting that Providence might prevent any mishap resulting therefrom.

This paper was written whilst "en route" from Pittsburg to Baltimore, and just as the last sentence was completed the conductor called out "Johnstown": at once we recalled the terrible calamity that but a few years ago visited this town, when human life was the sacrifice of human greed, and the thought naturally followed that even as in that case, so too some day it will be brought to light that the reckless marketing of secret preparations has caused the sacrifice of human life with no other excuse on the part of the manufacturer thereof than that of graft of the very worse sort.

Louis Schulze.

"THE ANTITOXIN UNIT.

By H. P. Hynson, Ph. G.

The new Pharmacopæia will contain the following:

"Serum Antidiphthericum.

Antidiphtheric Serum. Diphtheria Antitoxin.

A fluid separated from the coagulated blood of a horse equus caballus Linne, immunized through the inoculation of diphtheric toxin. It should be kept in sealed glass containers, in a dark place, at temperatures between 4.5° and 15°C. (40° and 59°F.).

A yellowish or yellowish-brown, transparent or slightly turbid liquid, odorless or having a slight odor, due to the presence of the antiseptic used as a preservative.

Specific gravity: 1.025 to 1.040 at 25°C. (77°F.)

Anti-diphtheric Serum gradually loses its power, the loss in one year varying between 10 per cent. and 30 per cent. Each container should be furnished with a label or statement, giving the strength of the Anti-diphtheric Serum, expressed in anti-toxic units, the name and percentage by volume of the antiseptic used for the preservation of the liquid (if such be used), the date when the Anti-diphtheric Serum was last tested, and the date beyond which it will not have the strength indicated on the label or statement.

The standard of strength, expressed in units of antitoxic power, should be that approved or established by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Average Dose.—3,000 units.

Immunizing dose for well persons.—500 units."

This product, then, will soon be something new in the Pharmacopæia, if not new "under the sun." It is recognized by the present German Pharmacopæiaand has, therefore, been official and standardized in Germany since 1900, and is not allowed to be sold in that country unless it has been examined at the government laboratories and bears the official seal of that institution. There is no age limit required to be stated on the package, nor is there such a requirement in this country: but the sale of serum showing a marked cloudiness or abundant precipitate is prohibited. By an act of American Congress, manufacturers wishing to do an interstate traffic in this

product—that is, ship out of their own state and especially into the District of Columbia or the several territories—must secure a license from the Secretary of the Treasury. This license is not issued except upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service after the plant and equipment of the producing concern have been thoroughly inspected, the serum examined and its strength tested.

While this wonderful remedy has been largely and successfully used during the last fourteen or fifteen years, actual knowledge regarding its properties and characteristics is not generally distributed among pharmacists, and it is hoped, therefore, that what may follow is not particularly the kind of matter which our distinguished member, Dr. Barnett. has so successfully attacked—commonplace.

Among scientists and philosophers there are, it seems, two distinct classes of thinkers generally recognized. They are equally useful; the one depending largely upon the other. These are: original investigators, or thought creators, and their interpreters. To the writer often has come the query: Do these interpreters, so called, really promulgate the true meaning the original, or do they make their deductions by suggestion rather than from the stated facts touching the principle involved? Where will the touch-stone be found for that which must pass through the complications of a second or third collection of brain cells or what may answer for brain cells? The question strikes home in connection with this undertaking since it is a would-be interpreter, that is writing. The source of nearly every item that will be offered, herein, is the exhaustive bulletin issued from the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, and written by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, the laboratory's director.

The serum—the antitoxin—is already tersely described in the text of the Pharmacopæia:—naturally, we ask what is the toxin? This, of course, is not an organism, the bacillus of diphtheria, but is the secretion of this organism: the excreta, mayhaps, of "the worm"! It has been found to be made up of mixed substances, is chemical in nature and is called toxine-ine, in contradistinction to the specific and only active poison—the toxin-in. The secretion, the toxine, contains this toxin, toxone and probably toxoid, into which the toxin is quickly decomposed to harmlessness. The toxone is not immediately active but is supposed to produce the paralysis—the heart failure—that so often follows diphtheria.

There are, then, toxins, toxoids, toxones and epitoxonoids. The toxins divide into groups known as proto-, diatro- and trito-toxins, diminishing in strength or virulence in order, and decomposing or degenerating into corresponding "oids"; all of which, it should be especially noticed, although comparatively non-poisonous, have a combining or absorbing power for the antitoxin about equal to that

of the active and pure toxin. This fact will explain why an amount of antotoxin in large excess of the toxin present, is required to neutralize the latter.

It is further contended by investigators, Prof. Erlich originally, that all these substances are really molecular in form with the peculiar valence and chemical characteristics of molecules. combining power of each is similar and is known as the "haptophore" or seizing end of the molecule, while the "toxophore" or destructive ends are different and less stable. The Antitoxin, it is thought, is a product of the molecule; making up the protoplasm of the cells, and this power seems general to cells of all tissues and of all organisms, albeit some cells may have greater and quicker resisting power than others. Immediately upon stimulation by the poison. the molecules, the cells, begin to grow points, upon which the haptophore ends of the toxin molecule seize and are satisfied. These are called "receptors," and upon greater stimulation, they rapidly increase, finally flying off in great numbers to saturate the blood and tissues and neutralize the toxic bodies. These separated receptors, then, are the real antitoxic substance; they make up the potency of the serum.

The molecules of the protoplasm are pictured as are the rings of some of the organic radicals like benzol, with side chains.

The neutralizers joining in groups, just as CH3 and HO are added.

If it is true that all the constituents of the secretion of the bacillus have a combining power similar to the various well-known groups in organic chemistry, it will appear how difficult it would be to nearly estimate the number of receptors necessary to neutralize a given quantity of toxine. On the other hand, it would be quite easy to do this, if the attacking body were pure toxin.

It is as important to know as it is interesting that these antagonistic bodies will neutralize each other quite as well in a test tube as in the body of a living animal, and because of the discovery of this fact, less difficulty is experienced in estimating the relative strength of the true substances and greater accuracy can be obtained than could possibly have been secured by the old method of first inoculating the animal with the poison and then introducing the antitoxin.

All this naturally leads up to the more interesting subject, the immunity unit; the unit or measure by which the strength or power of the antitoxin is estimated. It must be clearly understood that

this is a measure of power and not of quantity, and in the abstract has nothing to do with the volume of the liquid. Although it has been abundantly proven that weak serums—that is, serums in which the number of receptors in a given volume are comparatively few—are almost useless. This may result from a greater amount of water. Heat, light and moisture are the destructive influences to which antitoxin succumbs and it seems reasonable, since dry or dessicated serum keeps almost indefinitely and is the form preserved for standardizing purposes, that any amount of water, over a quantity sufficient for actual solution, is objectionable. It also occurs to the writer that dessicated antitoxin will be the product recognized by subsequent editions of the Pharmacopeia.

It may be interesting to know that the French method, the Roux method, for standardizing antitoxin was based upon the ratio between the quantity of serum necessary to protect a guinea pig and the weight of the guinea pig. A quantity of serum, say 0.01 was injected into a pig weighing 300 grams, and twelve hours later equal fatal doses of the poison were injected into this pig and another of about the same weight. If the one given no antitoxin died and the other lived, it was concluded that 1 CC. of that serum would protect 30,000 grams of guinea pig, and the strength of the serum was stated at 1-30,000,—strengths of 1-100,000, 1-500,000. etc., were obtained. This method was abandoned as being both inaccurate and expensive.

Erlich's method is now universally used, with slight modifications; soluble toxine in filtered solution is now used instead of actual cultures and the strength of normal serum has been increased from 1.0 units in 1 CC., to 100 units in 1 CC. If one will notice the work of Erlich closely, it will be found that, while he at first established his standard unit of antitoxin with or from a standard toxine, he now standardizes his toxine by his unit of antitoxin. He first obtained the minimal lethal dose of toxin by giving varying quantities of toxine to a large number of animals. In this way it was easy to discover just the smallest dose that proved generally fatal. This is the real starting point and the real unit, which has been arbitrarily or theoretically multiplied by 200.

The method of ascertaining the strength of the antitoxin is as follows:—In each of a series of test tubes, the same minimal lethal dose (M. L. D.) of toxine for an average size guinea pig is carefully and accurately placed: into the same series of test tubes, *varying* amounts of antitoxin are put and a record, of course, is kept of these amounts. These mixtures are then made up to the same volume and injected into as many different pigs of about the same size: particular note is made of the animal that died, which got the largest amount of antitoxin, for by this it is shown that the next

larger quantity was sufficient to preserve the pig and that amount multiplied by 200 contains one antitoxic unit. It may be concisely stated, then, that an antitoxic unit is sufficient of the serum to neutralize the smallest amount of toxine that will kill 200 average size guinea pigs. Reversely expressed, it is the amount of antitoxin that will protect 200 average size guinea pigs against the smallest amount of diphtheria toxine that would kill them.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

When it came to social features at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting, it could be truly said there is no better place than Betterton.

These began with the informal reception, on Tuesday evening, which, owing to the fact that President Meredith laid aside his dignity, was indeed entirely informal; it is hoped that future presidents will follow his precedent, and that the members will not absent themselves for fear of offending the president should they indulge in a cake walk or an operatic solo.

After the business session on Wednesday morning our President proved himself a fire fighter of the highest order, and we feel sure as soon as the council at Betterton convenes they will vote him the Carnegie medal for bravery displayed in the great conflagration of June 21st; furthermore, we are sure the entire body will receive a vote of thanks for the chemical knowledge so freely given in extinguishing the flames; and this even at the risk of going without ice cream.

Wednesday afternoon, after toiling through two business sessions and being assured that things in the Burnt District were in good shape, the Sohl of the Association announced the crab feast awaiting the attention of the members and their friends on the beach.

The crab feast was another informal affair, as each one was supplied with the knives and forks used by father Adam; the crabs had been prepared by a native of old Kent, hence, were in prime condition and with the seasoning provided by the committee, who said, of course, "U Needa Biscuit," for which they were nearly lynched, and the ginger ale made by Schlitz, proved food fit for the gods.

All who feared not the threatening clouds and participated in the yacht ride, on Wednesday evening, will long remember the occasion, and though some of the stories told had their origin in the ark, yet the same old parrot and soldier will do duty for many years hence.

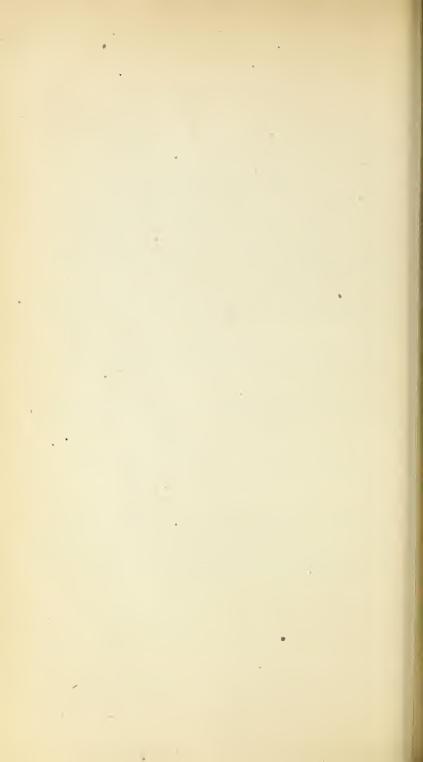
Mr. O. C. Smith was voted the leading story-teller when he told his athletic movement yarn, although the Spanish soldier gave him a close second, as it could hardly be beaten in size. Thursday morning before the business session the members availed themselves of the kind offer of the representative of the Pepsimint Chemical Company, who offered us free conveyances for trips through the surrounding country, and "started on a trip to Still Pond; among the number was the president, all unsuspicious of what awaited him at the other end; well, future presidents must take warning and not hit the members of the Association too hard in their addresses, or like President Meredith, they might learn that, whilst "the pen is mightier than the sword," a good knock-down leaves them both in the shade; of course, we understand he told his Hagerstown friends they ought to see the other fellow, but there is sufficient evidence that the other fellow had no need of a physician nor talcum powder.

At the bowling contest prizes were awarded as follows: Ladies, first prize, Mrs. Chas. Morgan; second prize, Mrs. Chas. Schmidt. Gentlemen, first prize, H. W. Allen; second prize, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.

The banquet, Thursday evening, concluded the social features, of which it can truly be said that the committee left the best for the last.

Friends of the Association present at the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting were: Messrs. and Mesdames J. E. Henry, Henry Howard and family, Chas. Schmidt, Chas. Morgan, C. S. Smith, H. A. B. Dunning, A. R. L. Dohme and family, H. F. Baker, Robert Ellis. M. A. Toulson; Misses A. W. Leary, Natalie Hynson, Anna Stam, Jane Cooper, Lottie Roberts, Mary, Lula and Ida Smith, Clara Dohme, Lillian Hancock, Hattie and Mabel Toulson, Mrs. C. F. Stam, and Messrs. Herbert S. Watson, Wilmington, Del., W. M. Fouch, J. J. Barnett, H. W. Allen, F. L. McCarteny, J. W. Strobel, J. E. Hengst, J. E. Bond, H. Lionel Meredith, Owen C. Smith, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Louis Schulze: J. F. Leary, J. H. Black, Jas. P. Hook, Wm. C. Carson, H. P. Hynson, A. C. Meyer, J. F. Hancock, J. E. Hancock, W. E. Brown, Mercer Brown, Daniel Base, W. F. Russell, Chas. Smith, Jr., D. B. McMenamin and Rev. J. L. White.

Stenographer-Miss S. F. Torsch, Baltimore.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, To prone progress and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, Pharmacists should be thoroughly organized, and

WHEREAS, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be, of the most intimate and confidential character, and

WHEREAS, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicines and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent. Therefor, be it

Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as THE MARYLAND PHARMA-CEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists, and Druggists of the State, that they may by thorough organization and united effort, advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research and, in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted just, yet stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members.

All officers of this Association, except the Local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and after being read shall be referred to the Committee on Laws, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when, upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the tranaction of business.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association; he shall announce all business, receive and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division he shall vote; upon all other occasions he may not vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association an address, upon any subject he may select, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings and conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Board of Trustees, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association, and shall be paid an annual salary of fifty dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of Annual Meeting and have charge of arrangements for the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Executive Committee before each annual meeting the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be exognicio a member, shall have charge of the roll: shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President; said written application before being acted on must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate, which the officers and chairmen of committees, especially, shall attend.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Pharmacist, Chemist, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggist of good moral and professional standing is eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

The fiscal year of this Association shall begin June 1 and end May 31. Annual dues of each active member shall be two dollars, and shall be payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot. Five black balls shall defeat an election.

Applications for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote shall be declared members of the Association.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member three years in arrears for his annual dues shall, after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

Any person who has once been a member of the Association desiring to renew his membership may do so by paying the current dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any person may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association; provided, however, that due notice has been served upon the offending member and he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time time twenty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever after exempt from the payment of annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate of membership as a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

ARTICLE XIII.

All certificates of membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists and other scientific men of merit, may be elected honorary members of this Association, and thus become entitled to all privileges thereof, excepting the right to vote.

ARTICLE XV.

The Executive Committee shall arrange the order of business for each annual meeting and shall furnish the secretary a draft of program at least thirty days before the date of such meeting.

ARTICLE XVI.

Three members of the Association in good standing shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting from which three members so elected, the Governor of the State shall be requested to appoint one as a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to succeed the member of the said board whose term of office shall expire on the 1st day of May next following.

ARTICLE XVII.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually:

- A Committee on Aulterations, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report annually upon adulterations in drugs, chemicals and all other preparations handled by pharmacists.
- A Committee on Trade Interests, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to carefully consider and report upon such matters of trade interest to pharmacists as may to them appear of interest and value.
- A Committee on Legislation, composed of five members whose duty it shall be, with approval of the Board of Trustees, to submit to the next Legislature of this State the draft of such laws as may seem necessary to protect the public from danger and loss resulting from the adulteration of food and medicines, and from the danger resulting from permitting incompetent persons to compound and dispense medicines. They also shall be empowered to bring before both State and National bodies all needed legislation pertaining to Pharmacy.
- A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report at each annual meeting on pharmaceutical advancement during the year, and generally upon all kindred scientific progress, and to propound such scientific and practical questions for investigation and reply and such prescription difficulties for discussion as may seem to them proper.
- A Committee on Laws, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon proposed amendments and alterations of the Constitution and By-Laws.

- A Committee on Membership, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means whereby the membership may be increased.
- A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.
- A Committee on Medical Societies, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to confer with Medical Societies on behalf of this Association, and present such papers as may be deemed desirable for the advancement of more cordial relations between physicians and pharmacists.
- A Committee on Ethics, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and formulate such matters bearing on the ethics of the profession as may by them be deemed desirable.
- A Committee on Entertainments, composed of five members, who shall have charge of the entertainment features for the annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All propositions to amend or alter these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next or at any succeeding session and the proposition determined by a majority vote.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

All those mark * were present at the Twenty Dird Annual Meeting.
ALEXANDER, W. A Chesapeake City, Md.
*ALLEN, H. W Oak and 25th Sts., Baltimore, Md.
AUGHINBAUGH, D. C Hagerstown, Md.
AUGHINBAUGH, W. C
BACON, EPHRAIM Roland Park, Md.
*BAKER, HENRY F Race and Winder Sts., Baltimore, Md.
BARNETT, W. P Lanvale and Barclay Sts., Baltimore, Md.
BARNETT, JOEL J 805 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore, Md.
*BASE, DANIEL, Ph. D 329 N. Schroeder St., Baltimore, Md.
BEATTY, CHAS. E North East, Md.
BECK, JOHN G Caroline and Federal Sts., Baltimore, Md.
BECKER, LOUIS M. J., Fairmount and Milton Aves., Balto., Md.
BELL, L. J Smithsburg, Md.
BETTS, W. B 516 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BISHOP, JAMES R., M. D Nanticoke, Md.
*BLACK, JOHN H Cecilton, Md.
BLANEY, FRANK M 201 S. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.
BLASS, J. S 408 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.
BOBBITT, J. H 222 W. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.
*BOND, J. EMORY 3 E. German St., Baltimore, Md.
BOSTICK, E. E., M. D 3600 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BOYLE, J. B
BRANDENBURG, L. R 406 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
BRATTEN, EDGAR H Chincoteague, Va.
*BROWN, MERCER
*BROWN, WM. E 801 Bloomingdale Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BURROUGH, HORACE 509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
BURROUGH, HORACE, Jr. 509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
BUSCHMAN, CHAS. H., 900 N. Eden St., Baltimore, Md.
BUSCHMAN, GEO. W 1107 Columbia Ave., Baltimore, Md.
BUTTON, E. J. M Oakland, Md.
BUTLER, J. E Ford's Store, Queen Anne County, Md.
CAMERON, HARRY R Port Deposit, Md.
CAMERON, NORRIS C Perryville, Md.
CAMPBELL, GEO. D Lonaconing, Md. CAMPBELL, WM Lonaconing, Md.
CAMPBELL, WM Lonaconing, Md.
CARNES, J. A Cockeysville, Md.
CARNES, M. F
*CARSON, Dr. W. C Port Deposit, Md.

CATLIN, JOSEPH A Church Hill, Md.
*CASPARI, CHARLES, Jr., Md. College of Pharm., Baltimore, Md.
CLAIRE, S. S
CLAY, WM. H Brunswick, Md.
CLEMENTS, FRANCIS J 658 W. Barre St., Baltimore, Md.
COCKEY, B. E
CONNOR, HARRY G 3443 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
COOPER, JAMES P., M. D 1322 Hull St., Baltimore, Md.
*COOPER, JANE C Chestertown, Md.
CORNING, A. J Bolton and Mosher Sts., Baltimore, Md.
CULBRETH, D, M. R., M. D 203 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.
DAVIS, ADEN, JR Marion Station, Md.
DAVIS, JOHN A 700 N. Carey St. Baltimore, Md.
DAWSON, GEO. H 3 E. German St., Baltimore, Md.
DENHARD, FREDERICK . Light and West Sts Baltimore, Md.
DEREEVES, A.EUGENE . Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.
DICKINSON, JAMES A 700 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
DIELMAN, L. A New Windsor, Md.
*DOHME, ALFRED R. L., Ph.D. Pratt & Howard Sts., Balto., Md.
DOHME, CHAS. E Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.
DOHME, LOUIS Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore, Md.
DONNETT, J. F
DOWNES, E. R Linden and North Aves., Baltimore, Md.
DULL, WM. H
*DUNNING, H. A. B 411 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.
ELLICOTT, CHAS.S
*ELLIC DODEDT
*ELLIS, ROBERT
EMERSON, ISAAC E 308 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.
EVENSON, ISAACE 500 W. Lomoard St., Daitimore, Md.
EVANS, W. J
FEARSON, E. T
FEICK, CHAS
FIERY, MAX J
FORMAN, E.M
*FOUCH, W. M North Ave. and Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
FOX, GEO. A Greenmount and North Aves, Baltimore, Md.
FRAMES, J. FULLER Aisquith and Gay Sts., Baltimore, Md.
FRAZER, J. FRANK Elkton, Md.
GEIGER, G. PARK
GILBERT, J. N Annapolis, Md.

CITATED OF A	Tall
GILMER, T. A	Elkriage, Ma.
GILPIN, HENRY B 302 W. Lombard St., B	aitimore, Ma.
GIMPLE, EDW. H. W	ykesville, Md.
GRAU, GEO P 1100 Hanover St., B	altimore, Ma.
GRAY, J. HERBERT 1237 Mt. Royal Ave , B	
HALL, CHARLES W	
HALL, E. T	ess Anne, Md.
*HANCOCK, JAMES E 4 S. Howard St., B	altimore, Md.
*HANCOCK, JOHN F 4 S. Howard St B	altimore, Md.
HARNED, JOSEPH E	Oakland, Md.
HAUGH, J. A York Road, Baltimore	e County, Md.
*HENGST, J. EDWIN . Gay St. and Central Ave., B	Saltimore, Md.
HEUNZE, O. B 1225 Hull St., E	
HENKEL, C. B., M. D	
HENNING, EMIL H. Howard and Lombard Sts., B	
HENRY, CHAS. L 19 U St., N. W. Wash	
*HENRY, J. E East Nev	v Market, Md.
HERMANN, H. GUY	gerstown, Md.
HICKMAN, CLAUDE D 346 N. Charles St., E	Baltimore, Md.
HOLLAND, J. THOMAS Ce	entreville, Md.
*HOOK, JAMES P	Hancock, Md.
HOPKINS, M. L	
HORINE, A. G., M. D	
HOLTZMAN, C. H	
HORRINE, AMOS M	runswick, Md.
*HOWARD, HENRY	ookeville, Md.
HUDSON, E. E	stertown, Md.
HUMPHREYS, WM. G 1206 Highland Ave., E	Baltimore, Md.
HYNSON, H. M	irch Hill, Md.
*HYNSON, H. P 423 N. Charles St., B	altimore, Md.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS E Fede	eralsburg, Md.
JESTER, JOHN F Jo	esterville, Md.
JESTER, WILFREDR Je	esterville, Md.
JOHNSON, J. HARTLEY Elli	cott City, Md.
JONES, PENROSE 1330 Green St.; Phi	iladelphia, Pa.
JUNG, J. GEORGE Fait Aue. and Cannon St., F	Baltimore, Md.
KELLER, J. HEISLEY Frede	rick City, Md.
KELLEY, E.F Pratt and Howard Sts., F	Baltimore, Md.
KINDER, HARRY E	ilkinsburg, Pa.
KLEIN, BENJAMIN Station 35, I	Baltimore, Md.
KNIGHT, CHAS. H 2120 W. Pratt St., E	Baltimore, Md.
LANDIS, W. R	Walbrook, Md.
LAPOURAILLE, ALFRED 1435 Orleans St. I	Baltimore, Md.
LAUER, WM. G 1001 Edmondson Ave., I	Baltimore, Md.
*LEARY, J. F	Rock Hall, Md.
ERLFFLE, W. H Bond and Monument Sts., I	Baltimore, Md.

LEVY, D. A	1407 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
LICHTENSTEIN, A. M	Cumberland, Md.
LINDEMAN, H. F	100 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
LOVELL, H. E	Myersville, Md.
LOWERY, WM. J., JR	731 E. 21st St., Baltimore, Md.
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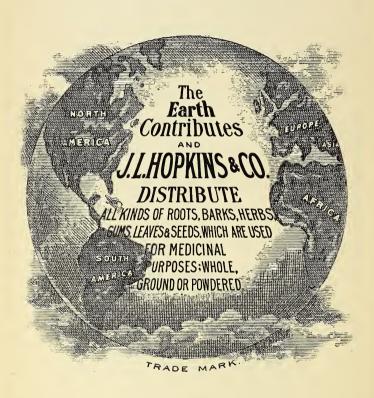
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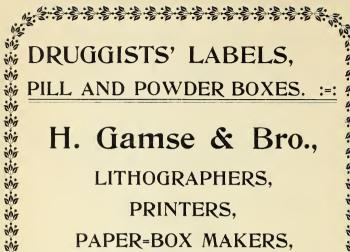
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